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Conant Calls Nazi Victory Worse Than War for U. S.; Senate Gets Funds Bill

The World's Day—At a Glance
Sept. 24, 1940

In New England: Conant Warns U. S.

Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, warned today that war is not the worst possibility facing the United States, but that complete triumph of totalitarianism is the worst. This possibility, he said, is sufficiently real to justify this Country's bending every effort to build home defenses and aid those fighting across the seas. [Details: Page 11.]

Opening guns of Massachusetts' political campaign will be fired next Friday and Saturday with Republican and Democratic State conventions scheduled for Boston and Springfield, respectively. [Details: Page 11.]

Judge Emma Fall Schofield of the First District Court of Eastern Middlesex County addressed delegates to the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs as Citizenship Day was observed. The three-day meeting is being held in Swampscott, Mass. [Details: Page 11.]

[American Legion parade and convention news, photographs, and sketches: Pages 1, 11, 12, 13, and 14.]

Senate Gets Airport and Training Bill

The Senate received the House-passed bill appropriating $267,733,728 for training approximately 700,000 defense workers and for initiating a program embracing 4,000 civil and military airports.

A House-approved bill revising nationality laws was approved by the Senate Immigration Committee. It would compel surrender of American nationality only in event a citizen, in serving a foreign nation, had obtained nationality in that country. Canada and England do not require non-citizens entering their services to take an oath of allegiance. The House version would have made loss of citizenship automatic for any American joining armed forces of another nation.

Elliott Roosevelt, second son of the President, was assigned by the United States Army Air Corps as a captain in the procurement division at Wright Field, Ohio, where he was to make use of experience gained as a former Vice-President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce.

Controversy in a Senate-House Conference over the excess profits bill and a Senate dispute over a civil service measure dashed hopes of Administration leaders for an adjournment of Congress by this week end.

Second Corps Area Gets Enlistment Rush

New York (AP)—A rush to join the Army—greatest since the World War—has hit the Second Corps Area recruiting headquarters. Recruiting clerks handled 400 applications and turned 200 away at closing time yesterday.

'Time Capsule' Sealed for Posterity

New York (AP)—The "time capsule," looking ahead 160 generations to a world 5,000 years hence, was sealed today—its purpose to help instruct distant descendants of current man about his manners and customs "back in 1940." At the New York World's Fair, spectators watched 500 pounds of plastic compound poured into a 50-foot well shaft to coat the metal cylinder and its contents in a centuries-resistant sheath.

New Jersey Lawmakers Strike at Hague

Trenton, N. J. (AP)—The New Jersey Legislature—weary from a night of horseplay—broke up shortly before dawn today after enacting into law over Gubernatorial veto part of an election law revision program aimed at Democratic chieftain Frank Hague.

Axis Powers Agree on 'Remaking' Continents

Rome, Sept. 24 (AP)—An exchange of telegrams today between German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano asserted that Germany and Italy reached "complete agreement" on post-war plans to remake Europe and Africa in recent parleys here. [Details: Page 7.]

Atlantic Fleet Being Strengthened

Honolulu (AP)—The Navy is planning to strengthen the Fleet in the Atlantic, it was learned unofficially, by gradual withdrawal of units from Hawaiian waters, where the Fleet has been concentrated since maneuvers early this year.

Hawaiians Protest Pidgin English Ban

Honolulu (AP)—The Maemae School was picketed by more than a hundred irate parents, who protested ouster of their children because the school had been placed on the "English standard" basis and the children, unable to pass tests, had been transferred to other non-English standard institutions. School authorities, in an effort to eliminate pidgin English from portions of the populace, have been trying to maintain schools where English must be spoken satisfactorily.

War Summary: Action Reported at Dakar

Operations at Dakar were reported to be in progress following resistance of the local French forces to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's attempt to land an unarmed party of officials there to take over the Government. General de Gaulle is backed by a British naval force, which the Vichy Government claimed had shelled the port for eight hours prior to several attempts to land in force.

Four armed German ships were reported destroyed off the French coast near Boulogne by British bombers. British R. A. F. bombers also subjected Berlin to its heaviest air assault of the war and carried out other attacks on German and German-held ports along the English Channel. [Details: Page 4.]

Less intensive raids on London and outlying towns were reported by the British Air Ministry. German fliers returning from raids on England reported that damage had been done to London's India docks, and to Waterloo Station.

Fighting ceased momentarily between French colonial troops and Japanese forces attempting to enter French Indo-China. French troops, however, indicated that they would resist any further attempts by the Japanese to cross the frontier. [Details: Page 4.]

Costa Rica Offered Airline Plan

San Jose, Costa Rica (AP)—Pan American Airways officials laid before the Costa Rican Government a proposed contract for a new aviation company here with the Government participating as a stockholder. Under the plan, the company, subsidiary of the Pan American Airways, would give local passenger and mail service.

Three Parties Fail to Qualify in Ohio

Columbus, Ohio (AP)—Three minority parties, Communist, Socialist, and Socialist-Labor, failed today to qualify for the Nov. 5 election. All lacked sufficient signatures on qualifying petitions after names had been checked by county election boards.

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Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1940

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Legion Marches—Democracy on Parade

2,000,000 see 65,000 war vets strut in Boston—Blare defiance at foreign threats.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The spirit of America marched in Boston today.

Officially, it was units of the Army and Navy and 48 State Departments and overseas posts of the American Legion, its auxiliaries and sons who paraded, 65,000 strong, who marched in a mighty climax to the Legion's 22nd annual national convention.

And officially it was the people, some said 2,000,000 of them, who watched. But, really, it was more than that. It was a throbbing union of marchers and watchers in a blare of defiance at any who dared challenge their right to enjoy that good assortment of liberties which they bundle under the single word, democracy.

It happened in Boston, but it belongs to the Nation. For this moving, marching column of soldiers, sailors, Legionnaires, women and children pased spots rich in attachments with the burgeoning of those rights in the New Nation.

It surged past the Common where the Liberty Tree used to stand, up Beacon Hill and the State House where Paul Revere received his riding orders, down School Street near the spot of the Boston Massacre, and they marched in steady rhythm within sight of Faneuil Hall where Sam Adams harangued the crowds and where the Tea Party had its beginning.

Through these history-filled streets they marched with flags and weapons unknown to their forbears but filled with the same determination to defend those same ideals.

All Else Forgotten

Just as the clock struck nine this morning, booming cannonades from the Public Garden heralded start of the Parade, the Boston Mounted Squad cleared the way, the Police Band struck up a Sousa march, and the giant parade began with military precision.

Thrust aside were business meetings, considerations of national preparedness and even the warmly contested election of a new National Commander.

And Boston participated wholeheartedly. Schools were closed so children could see this parade, undoubtedly the largest such event held in the United States each peace time year. Stores were closed. Many business offices were closed; others operated on skeleton staff.

Police had blocked automobile traffic from the whole down-town area, grandstands had been built along much of the line of march and tickets soon were at a premium, although Boston did not rise particularly early for the event. At the start of the parade police estimated the onlookers at hardly more than 500,000. But as the bands began to play this number quickly expanded. By noon the estimates had risen beyond the 1,000,000 mark and police reported thousands still pouring into the space along the two and one-quarter mile parade route. A total of 2,000,000 it was freely predicted, will see the parade before it ends probably around nine tonight.

A cool breeze and an occasional cloud obscuring the sun were welcomed by the marchers, but caused the spectators to huddle more closely together. Many had brought their own camp stools, others had soap boxes, peach baskets or bought paper cushions. It was obvious most of them expected to make a day of it.

They saw a parade that would have been good at any time, but

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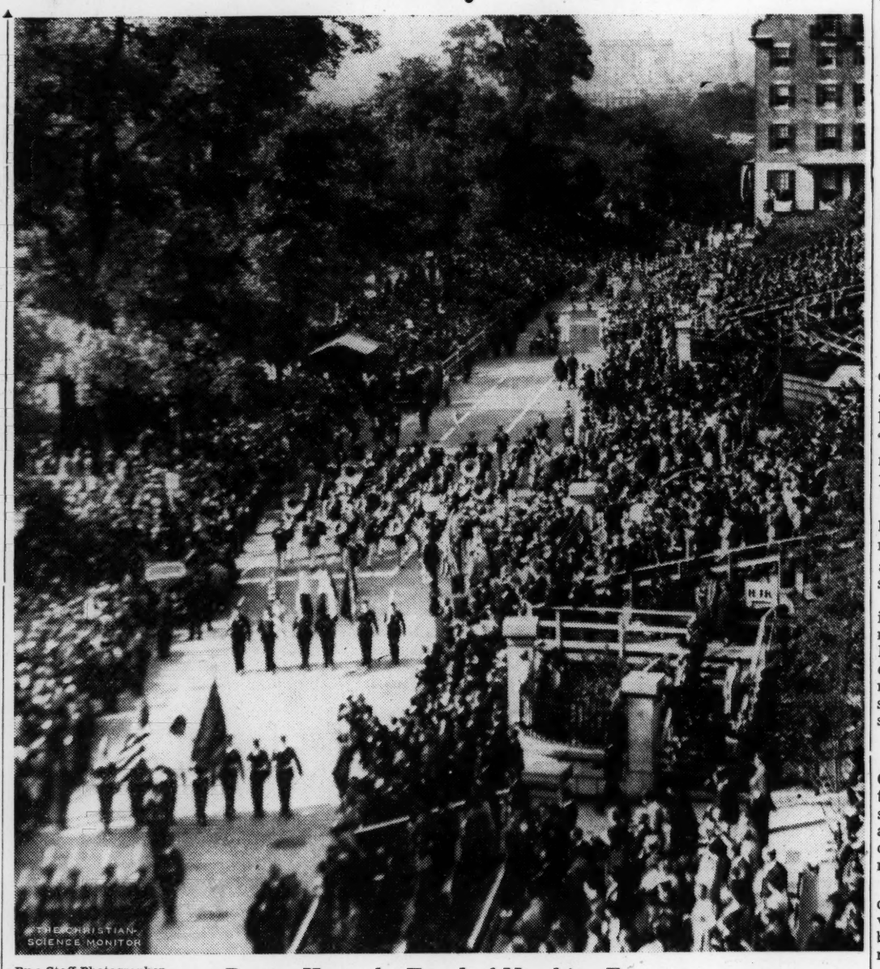


By a Staff Photographer

Boston Hears the Tread of Marching Feet

Members of the American Legion climaxed their 22d annual convention today by marching through the streets of historic Boston to the enthusiastic cheers of an ever-growing crowd, estimated by police as likely to approach two and a half million by mid-afternoon. The photograph was taken looking west on Beacon Street. It shows the parade passing the State House reviewing stands on famous Beacon Hill.

Should U. S. Accept Singapore Base?

TOKYO, Sept. 24 (AP)—A demand that Japan adopt a strong attitude toward any Anglo-American co-operation in the Far East was made in a resolution adopted at a special meeting today of the Meirinkai, one of the strongest groups in Japan's House of Peers.

The resolution, which was conveyed to the Government, said co-operation between the United States and Great Britain was devised mainly to check Japan.

Meanwhile, an informed source said Chuhei Ohashi Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, had summoned Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, British Ambassador, and read one of the strongest protests in the history of Japanese-British relations against the arrest of six Japanese, including a Japanese Consulate employee, at Singapore. (Singapore dispatches said four of the six had been released.)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—Acceptance by the United States of the reported British offer to share the use of the great British naval base at Singapore would open an entirely new chapter in American diplomatic and naval policy, according to State and Navy Department officials here today.

It would seem to mean that the United States has moved back into the Far East for an indefinite stay, that it has turned away from its present non-committal Far Eastern policy and that it has made up its mind that its stake in that part of the world is worth the risk of possibly increasing tension with Jajan, according to these officials.

It is further pointed out that once having accepted use of the Singapore base and having moved part of its fleet there, this country would have an even greater stake in the preservation of Britain and the British Empire. For unless it wished either to assume the entire burden of Singapore's upkeep or to relinquish all the Far East to Japan, this country would find it additionally necessary to see that

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

Japan Threatens U. S. On Singapore Move

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 24

Japan will resist with all its means any attempt by the United States to make Singapore a base for naval forces in the Pacific, Domei, Japanese news agency, quoted the newspaper Kokumin, often an Army mouthpiece, in a broadcast today.

Japanese Army halts Indo-China advance: Page 4.

Britain's Action In French Africa Forestalls Nazis

De Gaulle's troops and ships withdrawn at Dakar to avoid battle between Frenchmen.

Britain's new offensive tactics in West Africa indicate intention to force war issue.

By the Associated Press

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of Frenchmen continuing the war against Germany, arrived at Dakar, French West Africa, with a "Free French" force yesterday morning, the British Ministry of Information announced.

The "Free French" force, accompanied by a British force, met resistance "but the situation is not as yet fully clear," a Ministry statement said.

The expedition set out following reports that the Germans were making persistent efforts to bring Dakar under their control, evidence of which was seen in the recent movement of French warships from Toulon to Dakar, the statement added.

Sought Peaceful Landing

Meanwhile headquarters of General de Gaulle charged today that Dakar naval authorities killed several of his men when, unarmed and flying the French colors and a white flag, they tried to make a peaceful landing.

General de Gaulle then withdrew his troops and ships, not wanting to be a party to a fight between Frenchmen, the communiqué said.

The British Ministry of Information declared, at the same time, that "there is no truth in reports emanating from Vichy that any British landing at or near Dakar has been attempted."

"Operations in Progress"

Reuters, British news agency, however, said it learned this afternoon that "operations at Dakar are now in progress."

Presumably, this meant action by the British naval force which accompanied General De Gaulle to Dakar, although the French leader's announcement did not disclose the present whereabouts of his fleet of four sloops.

The Press Association, British news agency, said General De Gaulle's "Free French" troops "must be regarded as of important strength." It described them as "all trained men," reorganized and prepared in England under his own supervision.

At the De Gaulle headquarters at London it was emphasized that the expedition to West Africa was entirely a French undertaking.

Repulse of British forces at Dakar reported by Vichy: Page 7.

LA LINEA, Spain (at the Gibraltar Border), Sept. 24 (AP)—French air forces estimated at 30 planes, apparently based in French Morocco, were seen attacking Britain's fortress of Gibraltar at 10-minute intervals for an hour and a half today, presumably in retaliation for the British Navy's shelling of Dakar.

VICHY, France, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Naval Minister, Admiral Jean Darlan, announced late today that France had lashed out with reprisals for the British attack on Dakar, Senegal, after repulsing British landing attempts and damaging "the aggressor warships."

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 24—The naval action at Dakar marks a major allied initiative directed at a strategic point vitally important not only for Britain, but for American security as well.

Dakar is the westernmost point of the African Continent. It juts far out into the Atlantic toward South America. The water gap here is at its narrowest, so that it is hardly more than a few hours by plane from Dakar to Pernambuco, Brazil. It is also the closest point in the Old World to the Bahamas—gateway to the Panama Canal.

A German naval, air, and submarine base at Dakar would not only constitute a grave threat to Britain's lines of communication with South Africa. It would also be an ideal jumping-off place—in fact an essential strategic prerequisite—for any attempt by the Nazis to extend their domination to the New World.

Help for "Free French"

It was to forestall a German effort to bring Dakar under their control that the British decided to support an expedition headed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of "Free Frenchmen," to French West Africa.

The efforts of General de Gaulle to revive a "Free French Empire" have now reached a crucial stage. French West Africa is not only the largest French colonial possession, but it is the key to the African Continent in many ways.

If General de Gaulle is able to rally all of French West Africa to his cause, this is bound to have tremendous repercussions in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia which are also strategically important to the war in the Mediterranean.

Already there is understood to be a serious movement in Morocco in favor of General de Gaulle, and this would certainly be strengthened if the Free French leader's expedition to Dakar proved successful.

It would be a mistake to consider this expedition, which includes Free French military forces but depends mainly on British naval support, as merely an Allied move to secure strategic advantages on the African coast.

Promise of Prosperity

There are the best possible reasons for affirming that a considerable section of both French and native population in French West Africa was discontented with the Vichy regime and wished to join General de Gaulle.

One of the main reasons for this movement was the strong attraction of the British Government's offer to assure economic prosperity to any of the French colonies which adhered to General de Gaulle. Dependent as they are almost entirely on exports for anything better than bare existence, French West Africa naturally felt a strong pull toward General de Gaulle on account of this economic aspect of the question.

Likened to Indo-China

Viewing the problem from the strategic angle, it might be said that the British and Free French forces are endeavoring to prevent in the western promontory of Africa the same sort of thing that is now happening in French Indo-China.

The Japanese there have taken advantage of Vichy's subservience to Berlin to wrest from the local French authorities important strategic concessions, including establishment of air bases and the right to maintain and transport troops through French Indo-Chinese territory.

The grave potential threat to British Malaya and Singapore inherent in this development is obvious.

That the Germans aspired to put over a similar coup at Dakar is

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Intimate Message from Washington

America Drops Pre-Hitler Isolation in Nation's Recognition That Europe and Asia Affect Western Hemisphere

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Sometimes a new mood occurs in Washington that is too tangible to be classified as "news." It is the birth of a new point of view or the development of a new understanding. Since Washington is a sounding board for all the country such a development here is apt to reflect a co-ordinate process all over the United States.

Here in Washington, very definitely, in recent months one of the greatest changes in viewpoint ever to occur in American history has taken place. It is the realization that America is no longer an insular nation that can watch European or Asiatic events as a detached observer. In this, Washington appears to reflct the whole nation. We know now, and it is doubtful if we shall ever forget again, that when the British fleet is threatened, the United States is threatened, that the battle of Britain is the battle of America. Historians will recall that 1940 marked the end of American insularity.

America has learned this lesson suddenly. Every preparedness and every defense bill passed in Congress speaks of a realization of it. The Gallup poll has just reported what, in many ways, is one of the most interesting proofs of the lesson, that a majority of Americans now think it is more important to aid England, even at risk of war, than to stay out of war at all costs. Back in May when the question was first put by the Gallup questioners 64 per cent of those queried thought the big thing was to stay out of war. Now in September, only 48 per cent hold that view and 52 per cent think it best to put emphasis on aid to Britain, even at the risk of getting into war.

More Vital Than World War

There are other shifts of national opinion reflected here which hardly fall into the exact category of "news." For they have not yet been translated into the concrete acts which inevitably follow their leadership. They are based on the same general development however, a growing belief that 1940 somehow marks the end of an era, that the United States is not going back soon again to the "good old days," the old insularity, the old pre-Hitler isolationist security.

The war in Europe today is more important to the United States in this respect than even the war of 1917, in which young Americans fought. For the United States was never seriously shaken by that struggle; it never greatly doubted the ultimate victory. And so, after the World War was over Mr. Harding attempted to take the nation "back to normalcy." What 1940 teaches is that normalcy, in the sense of an insular America, is gone for good. There are few isolationists left who have not learned how much America's safety hangs on Europe's balance of power.

There are still other new approaches in Washington also—matters almost too starting to put down on paper. Americans these days are engaging in long, long thoughts.

Is New Order on Way?

Suppose Britain loses its fight. What happens then? A new world order? There are many here who believe Canada, Australia, parts of Latin America, many British colonial possessions and other democratic areas would automatically gravitate into the orbit of the United States. That, for better or worse, the American empire would be formed.

It sounds strange, doesn't it? And yet what reader with reasonably open mind can dismiss such a development as a possibility in this strange nightmarish, Hitlerish world in which we are all living. At any rate for the purposes of the argument it is enough to say that if Britain loses the war, fantastic and formidable results will follow. The United States will be inextricably plunged into the sea of international politics. And the old order will never, perhaps, return again. "Normalcy" will wear different clothes.

And suppose Britain wins. Will the United States go back to former paths? Will a new league of port? That would suggest a suicidal bankruptcy in ability to learn a lesson.

Changes in Domestic Scene

There will be changes, too, in domestic affairs; certainly if Germany wins, almost inevitably now even if Germany loses. If Germany wins, then the American economy of free capitalism will compete for survival with the fierce efficiency of totalitarianism. It will have to sharpen its efficiency merely to live.

And suppose Germany loses. It will not be a quick victory. Even the British feel it will be a long, grueling struggle. It will illustrate and beat into world consciousness the advantage of using all a nation's money, all its machines, all its man power.

Herr Hitler's challenge is not only to democracy's guns and airplanes but to democracy's lassitude, indifference and wastefulness, wastefulness that can let 10,000,000 workers beg for work because a way hasn't been found to hitch up idle money and idle machines. Put in most brutal form, is it worth while defeating Adolf Hitler, unless some way is found to employ the workers?

And so, dimly, a feeling is evident here, that 1940 marks the end of some kind of an era. It may not be a pleasant feeling. It may not prove justified as events develop. But it seems worth while to consider it, in the realistic face of what is happening today in Europe.

Richard L. Strout

Willkie Shows Way to Jobs Is by Making New Employers

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 24—Wendell L. Willkie is today offering in support of his presidential candidacy the solemn pledge to "cure unemployment" and he is putting before his audiences a rather considerable bill of particulars.

"The reason I am undertaking this campaign," the Republican nominee declared in Spokane today, as he told an even larger open-air crowd at the Seattle Baseball Park last night, "is because I want every man and woman in this country to find a job if he or she wants one."

"I want that just as much as you do, because I have given my pledge to labor, that I know what makes jobs and that I will get them for you."

What will produce these jobs? That is the question which millions of voters are asking Mr. Willkie and that is the question which Mr. Willkie is publicly asking himself as he now takes his presidential drive into the most strongly organized labor state in the country, and the answer which the candidate gives is:

"Under our system, if we are going to have jobs we must have employers. It is not enough that the present employers should hire more men—although that is important.

"There must be new employers—new employers every day. If we are to give our workers a chance there ought to be about 200,000 new enterprises founded every year."

"Measured by the standard of our previous growth we are short about 700,000 enterprises—that is, we are short about 700,000 employers."

Why are there fewer jobs and fewer employers to make jobs than there used to be? That is the question which Mr. Willkie is asking his Washington audiences, and which he is more broadly asking labor voters throughout the nation. His answer is:

"That it takes about $4,000 of investment to make one job for one man.

"That neither you nor anyone else will put up that $4,000 unless there is some chance of making a profit on it. That profit is what you earn from the factory that the workers are using.

"That, under the New Deal, the employer who puts up money to make a profit is a kind of conspira-

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Supply Bill to Train Workers And Build Airports Approved

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—A supplementary supply bill carrying among other things a $93,000,000 item for training defense workers and $80,000,000 for construction of new military and civil airports was approved today by the House Appropriations Committee.

The bill's total of $267,733,728 covered a variety of items. Of this amount, $207,475,727 was in direct cash appropriations and $60,258,001 in contract authorizations for which Congress would have to provide funds later.

The total was $9,444,144 less than was requested by the Budget Bureau.

The Committee estimated that the funds for defense training would provide for instruction of about 700,000 persons. This program called for $60,500,000 for the Office of Education which would have supervision of the work and $32,500,000 to permit the National Youth Administration to give additional work to unemployed youth who also would be afforded an opportunity for part-time instruction in defense work.

Asserting that it had been advised that the nation's existing airport system was "woefully inadequate" for the needs of military aviation, the Committee said the $80,000,000 recommended would permit a start on a $500,000,000 airport development program.

Inadequacy of existing fields was shown, the Committee said, by the fact that there were only 36 civil landing areas which could accommodate all types of military planes under all weather conditions. In the face of that, the Committee added, the Army and Navy proposed to place tactical squadrons or training units on 90 civil airports in the near future.

"The value of numerous airports strategically located and widely scattered is brought home forcibly by the air battles of Europe," the Committee said. "The United States cannot afford to neglect this important phase of defense development. It is timely and should be energetically and wisely executed."

As a companion item to airport development, the committee recommended a $2,901,000 outlay for additional air-navigation facilities and $500,000 to the Weather Bureau for expanded weather service.

A fund of $4,640,000 was recommended for construction by the Coast Guard of a new 300-foot cutter for duty in Greenland waters, and thirty 78-foot cutters for harbor patrol work.

College President Asks Regeneration Of Religious Faith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—With the opening of the fall semester, Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University of California, issued an appeal to students for a regeneration of religious faith, because every one of the qualities which religion stresses — "self-sacrifice, self-abnegation, willingness to give of one's time and effort without hope of material reward, scrupulous regard for the rights of others —is essential for the maintenance of representative democracy."

"Our time needs above all else people who feel that they have a rendezvous with life which must be kept," Dr. Sproul declared, "people who identify themselves with the hopes and struggles of their fellow men."

He expressed the opinion that human beings in any nation cannot long operate efficiently "on fuel and physical attention alone," but that they need a legitimate object with which to fill their capacity for faith.

Line to Continue Alaska Service

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 24 (AP)—Pan-American Airways System said yesterday that the provisional service between Seattle and Alaska, originally scheduled to be suspended Oct. 15, would be extended through the winter.

Four-engined planes started the service to Ketchikan and Juneau last June, to provide air-mail, passenger service, and shipping facilities during summer months only, and found almost immediate capacity business, the announcement said. This and national defense activity determined the company to continue, as weather permits, with twice-a-week flights.

Wallace Hits 'High Finance' In Utilities

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 24 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace struck at "high finance" and "financial monstrosities known as holding companies" in a campaign speech here last night. He declared that the New Deal has "rescued the capitalist system of production, which had been almost killed by the effects of financial management before 1933."

The Democratic vice-presidential nominee and Former Secretary of Agriculture, in his prepared address, termed capitalist enterprise "the most efficient system" of producing and selling goods and services and asserted that the "great collapse" of 1929 showed the need for protecting the system "against the growing powers of high finance."

Drawing a distinction between "capitalism" and "finance," he said that "often the profits of finance are most easily gained by controlling production, by forming monopolies to hold up prices, by creating artificial scarcity."

Export Market Lost

"I do not like production control," he continued, referring to his administration of a system of production control in agriculture, "but with so much of industry successfully cutting production and pegging prices, there was no other way to save the farmers from ruin, especially when a great market for farm products overseas suddenly disappears."

As an example "of how a whole flock of sound, productive capitalistic enterprises can be held in the meshes of one of those financial monstrosities known as holding companies," Mr. Wallace cited the Associated Gas & Electric Co., which is now in receivership.

"It is a long and slow process," he said, "to repair the damage done to free capitalistic enterprise by the growth and collapse of financial structures such as the Associated Gas and Electric system."

Pressure on Press Charged

Mr. Wallace mentioned the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, formerly headed by Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee, asserting it brought "pressure on newspapers and magazines, through buying or refusing to buy advertising space," . . . "to kill off the Chattanooga News for the crime of supporting the TVA."

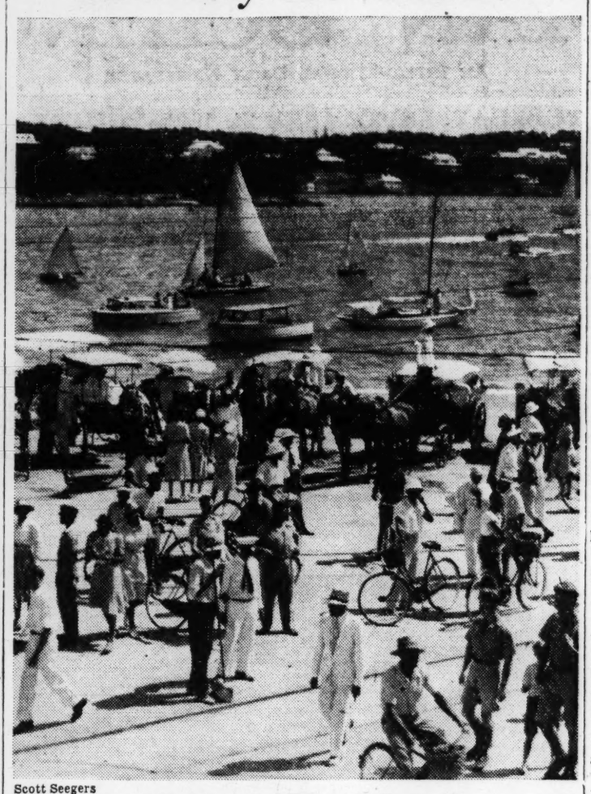
Mr. Wallace did not mention the Indiana-born Republican presidential nominee by name in his prepared speech.

Asked at a press conference what he considered the most important issue of the national campaign, Mr. Wallace hesitated, smiled and answered:

"The issue of paramount importance is which party will give maximum security internally and externally in the troublous years ahead. This is the issue."

At a luncheon here attended by Mr. Wallace, the Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, declared that American farmers "working together" with the "right kind of a farm program" and the "right kind of national leadership" can overcome any economic obstacles presented by the European war.

'Boat Day' in Hamilton



Scott Seegers

A Continuous Bermuda Custom

Nearly everyone in the islands turns out to greet the liners that call each week at little Hamilton Harbor. A typical waterfront crowd on "boat day" is shown above. In addition to the groups on the wharf, many persons take to the water in small pleasure craft and escort the large ships through the sound.

Zeal of Tourist for Bermuda Aroused by Naval Base Plans

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Establishment of a navy base in Bermuda by the United States is expected to do much toward putting the tiny coral island back on the tourist map once again. With a sharp falling off of American visitors during the past year because of the war, the presence of a United States naval base in the Colony is tending to encourage cautious travelers to visit Bermuda.

The building of such a base is not supposed to interfere with the Islands' charm; and while its location has yet to be made known, it is expected to be confined to one section of the Islands, leaving the rest the same quiet retreat for vacationers. Establishment of the base is one more chapter in a long story of friendly relations between this little group of islands and its nearby neighbors. This association dates back as far as the early 17th century when Bermudians came to the rescue of the Virginia Colony by sending two shiploads of "Irish" potatoes. One hundred and sixty-five years ago, Bermudians gave 100 barrels of gun powder from the St. George's magazine to aid General George Washington in his fight for American independence.

Pullman Linen

About 550 pieces of linen are carried in sleeping cars owned and operated by Canadian National Railways for one night in each direction. The normal stock consists of 160 sheets, 125 pillow slips, 200 towels, five porters' coats, 52 headrest tidies and four laundry bags. In addition, there are two pillows and two blankets for each berth.

Kungsholm Fall Cruises

After experiencing a prosperous summer cruise season, the Swedish - American motorliner Kungsholm, about the only foreign liner to ply cruise waters with American travelers today, has scheduled a series of fall voyages to the Caribbean. On Oct. 5 the Kungsholm will sail on a 12-day cruise, with calls at San Juan, Puerto Rico; Cap Haitien, Haiti; and Havana, Cuba. Later cruises have been set for Oct. 18 and Nov. 20, the latter over Thanksgiving. Carefully planned shore excursions are available to cruise passengers.

Tennessee Highways

Motorists planning an autumn sojourn through the Great Smoky Mountains and other scenic regions of the State will be glad to learn that the main highways were not damaged by recent rains and floods. A few of the secondary roads were washed out but these all have been repaired.

Mexican Pyramids

Tourists who do not have time to make an extensive tour of Mexico's archeological districts can get a taste of America's oldest ruins on the sightseeing tour to the Pyramids from Mexico City in connection with fall cruises of the Cuba Mail Line. Comfortable cars driven by English-speaking drivers, take excursionists on a 40-mile trip to San Juan Teotihuacan, known as Mexico's Egypt.

Billboards Taboo

Mexico is seeing to it that billboards will not mar its scenic panoramas. President Cárdenas has approved a special set of Federal rules and regulations governing all signs throughout the nation, in order to protect the motorist against such unsightly objects and also to insure safety on the highways. The National Communications Department, under the new regulations, will inspect all proposed sites for billboards and deny them when they obstruct scenic views or tend to imperil clear vision on the road or to distract the motorist's attention.

New Airports Designed For Full Service

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

An airport, according to Webster's Dictionary, is a place either on land or sea, where airplanes may discharge or take on passengers, be repaired or take on fuel. Full many a veteran pilot knows, however, that a great majority of American airports fail to come up to Webster's definitions at all.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority last week, however, had its plans virtually complete to make America's airports conform to the dictionary definition. This plan involves a huge expansion and building program under an initial appropriation of $80,000,000 requested by President Roosevelt to form a network of 4,000 airports in the United States and its possessions within six years.

The over-all six year plan, it was estimated, would cost $560,000,000 exclusive of land and buildings. Under extreme pressure, the plan might be carried out in three years, Robert H. Hinckley, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, said in the C. A. A. statement.

Some idea of the size of the airport expansion program may be gleaned from Mr. Hinckley's proposal that the C. A. A. increase the number of major civil airports from 36 to about 500; of medium-sized airports from 245 to about 1,600; and of smaller fields from 1,576 to about 1,900. These figures are in addition to the 78 fields now operated by the military services.

Increase in Flying

Mr. Hinckley pointed out that today's acute need for more and better landing fields springs in large measure from the past year's unprecedented "skyrocketing" of all types of flying, both military and civil.

"The airlines are getting twice the increase in business they expected," he said. "The Civilian Pilot Training Program used 435 airports last year; the number has jumped to 650 fields now and may be 1,000 by spring—and traffic on these fields is relatively much heavier.

"The Army, Navy, National Guard and Reserve will need over 75 civil airports for tactical or training work already planned, and probably will need more as the defense program progresses," he said.

Commenting upon the proposed airport program, Gill Robb Wilson, President of the National Aeronautic Association, confirmed Mr Hinckley's statements by averring that the airports of the United States are far too few even for the needs of the preparedness program and that many of the existing fields are little more than cow pastures.

Appropriation Small

"The supplemental defense item of $80,000,000 approved last week by the Budget Bureau will cover only a small fraction of the work to be done," Captain Wilson declared. "The long-range plan of the C. A. A., which can be completed in three years, calls for the expenditure of $560,000,000. An immediate appropriation in the range of $250,000,000 would be required for a full-scale beginning of this program. Such a sum is in proper ratio to the huge total of air defense expenditures which cannot be made fully effective without adequate landing facilities.

"The oft-quoted statement that there are 2,500 airports in the United States is totally misleading," he said. "Many hay fields in which an airplane never has landed are better than many of the listed airports," he declared.

"Although the Federal agencies have done all they could with funds available, only 7 per cent of the so-called airports have paved runways and only 11 per cent have surfaced runways," the N. A. A. head said. "Due to lack of lighting facilities, less than one-fifth of the fields can be used except in daylight. Scheduled air transportation operates from less than 225 airports.

"Already the growth of civil and military pilot training is overtaxing the capacity of air fields in key areas. Reports received by the N. A. A. indicate congestion of air traffic at many ports. This condition is a menace to safety.

"We must look ahead to the development of adequate facilities not only for the training and movement of our air forces but for the continuance of civilian flying activities. Private flying, which is an important defense reserve, may largely have to be grounded in event of military emergency as conditions now stand. Commercial operations would be hampered. Already private fliers have been grounded at some fields taken over by the armed forces. More curtailment is inevitable in the immediate future as new military aviation tactical units take the field. Airport legislation on an adequate scale cannot be longer delayed."

Russia Bows to Axis Powers' Rule Over Balkan Peninsular

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 23—The statement that "the Soviet Union remains outside the circle of the Balkan Peninsula," which appeared in Krasnaya Zvezda, the Red Army paper, climaxes a series of political checkmates which Soviet Russia has received in southeastern Europe as result of settlement of the Transylvanian dispute.

Russian anger over the fact that settlement of this issue was arrived at by the Axis powers without consulting Moscow, and that Rumania's new frontier received an act of guarantee—against Russia presumably—had scarcely cooled down when a new affront was added in the form of failure by the Axis powers to invite Russia to participate in the Danubian Conference, although it had specifically expressed its desire to be included.

Berlin Stands Firm

Russian representations in this connection were unable to budge Berlin which explained that, with seizure of Bessarabia, Russia's territorial expansion in the Balkans was ended and the rest of the Balkans was exclusively an Axis sphere of influence.

What enabled the Germans to adopt this new firmness on Russian demands, was settlement of troublesome territorial questions which removed the danger spot in the rear and enabled them to consolidate their position.

The Russians now realize they are in no position to test the validity of the Axis guarantees to Rumania, since Germany, even though engaged in the west, is still in a position to send 100 divisions to the East should this prove necessary. From the military standpoint, the River Pruth is now the eastern boundary.

Explains Article

This explains the appearance of the Krasnaya Zvezda article. It is typical of Moscow's methods, however, that acknowledgement of the German claim came, not in the form of official statement or communique, but hidden in a signed article in a paper which is not an official government organ.

Although nothing ever appears in the Soviet press that isn't government inspired, this expedient would release the Government from any official responsibility in matters that it later may wish to repudiate. At the same time the German official news agency lost no time in giving the article, and the included quotation, widest publicity which showed that Germany intends that Russians shall mean what they say.

Turkey Speeds Up Defense Program

By the Associated Press

Ankara, Turkey, Sept. 24

A special Government decree today authorized the requisitioning of all construction and road building machinery, apparently to accelerate the national defense program.

Owners of concrete mixers, steam shovels, and other equipment were required to file a list of their machinery by Sept. 28.

Special boards set up in towns and villages will determine the compensation to be paid.

Reputed Nazi Leaders Deny Plotting Against Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 24 (AP)—Eight alleged Nazi leaders pleaded innocent last night to charges of plotting against Uruguayan sovereignty and were committed to the city prison pending hearings.

At the same time Judge Hamlet Reyes, before whom the eight were arraigned, asked the Chamber of Deputies for a copy of all documents gathered by a Parliamentary Commission which investigated an alleged Nazi plot against the State last June. The arrests were ordered by Judge Reyes over the week end.

Meanwhile authorized sources said the Government would be obliged to expel Julio Dalldorf, press attaché of the German Legation. An investigation is said to have disclosed that he has been directing Nazi activities here.

These sources declared the German Government would be asked to disavow Herr Dalldorf's activities and punish him.

They went on to say that the position of Otto Langmann, German Minister to Uruguay, had been made "most difficult" by the report of Attorney General Luis Alberto reportedly showing that German groups were receiving their instructions from the German Legation.

Third-Term Issue Divides New York Labor Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 23—The New York Industrial Union Council, Congress of Industrial Organizations unit in this State, today stands split wide open over the third-term issue, with John L. Lewis, national president of the C. I. O. lined up with the anti-Roosevelt faction in the organization and the bridge between the left-wing and the right-wing of the group made impassable—at least for the time being.

The split came here Saturday night when 13 left-wing unions walked out of the convention hall after the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and other anti-Communist unions had wrested control of the meeting from them and introduced a resolution putting the Council on record for a third term for President Roosevelt. The resolution was adopted unanimously by delegates from the Amalagamated, the Textile Workers' Union, and the United Retail and Wholesale Employees after the left-wing group had bolted and held its own meeting, each side declaring it was acting officially for the C. I. O. Another resolution criticizing Communists, Nazi, and Fascist dictatorships was adopted by the right-wingers later.

Among the bolting groups were the National Maritime Union, the American Newspaper Guild, the State, County and Municipal Workers, the United Federal Workers and the United Office and Professional Workers. Representatives from these unions later tried to crash the gate of the right-wing session, but were barred by a "reception committee" of 25 members of the Amalgamated and a force of Rochester policemen.

Labor representatives here see the split as having far-reaching consequences in the labor movement and as indicative that Mr. Lewis is not able to keep peace in either his own house or in labor's national field.

Verisimilitude was given to this view by the refusal of the Amalgamated and other right-wing unions to recognize the authority of Mr. Lewis or of Allan S. Haywood, National Director of Organizations of the C. I. O. These conservative groups deny the right of either Mr. Lewis or Mr. Haywood to interfere in the management of the State Council, and Louis Hollander, Vice-President of the Amalgamated, referred to the Lewis-Haywood followers as "poor losers and quitters." Mr. Haywood, he declared, acted here in violation of "the very principles of C. I. O., which he was sworn to maintain."

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 23—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, today is on record endorsing President Roosevelt for a third term following a meeting here on Saturday. It praised the New Deal for its "humanitarian legislation, the aid given to Great Britain and the acquisition of naval and air bases in British tereritory in the Western Hemisphere."

R. A. F. Turns Tide of War?

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Two related events in the European war which may be regarded as significant from the standpoint of a nation on the defensive have occurred in the last fortnight.

For the first time since the start of hostilities almost 13 months ago Germany has been forced to share the advantage of the initiative with the enemy; and,

Already the air warfare, which looks as if it would last through the winter, contains evidences that the Nazis stand to lose as much, if not more, from the incessant raids than the British.

Seizing the initiative in widespread raids on Germany and German-held territory, the Royal Air Force is putting up an amazingly good battle. It is a good battle because, in point of vulnerability, the R. A. F. establishment presents relatively a wide-open target to enemy airmen.

British aircraft factories, fuel supplies, training areas, and airdromes are highly concentrated as compared with Germany's. If air power is all that it has been said to be since the start of the Nazi offensive last May, the wonder is that the R. A. F. has been able to stand up under the drubbing.

That it has, and in addition has carried the war to the continent, is in a sense a double advantage for the British.

The other factor involved in the air warfare, the damage inflicted in the day-to-day raids, must be coupled with the needs of mechanized armies.

Last week the British announced successful bombing forays against German fuel manufacturing and refining plants. British sea-borne fuel supplies continue to accumulate, say communiqués from London, in spite of air raids and submarine warfare.

But a continued production of gasoline and lubricating oils to feed the insatiable cylinders of trucks, tanks, submarines, self-propelled "invasion barges," and aircraft is one of Herr Hitler's most pressing concerns.

Even granted a plentiful supply of crude oil from Russia and Rumania to supplement Germany's hydrogenation of coal—for the production of artificial gasoline—damage to refining plants and storage reservoirs must have its effect on the highly mechanized Nazi war machine.

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President Asks Governors To Help in Handling Draft

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt put America's first peacetime draft into effect yesterday, prescribing minutely detailed rules to guide an army of civilians in handling the conscription of men for the Nation's expanding armed forces.

The Chief Executive called on the 48 State Governors for their "every help."

He asked them to set up the selective service system in their States and to submit to him immediately the names of those they wish as State Draft Directors and members of local classification and selection boards.

A National Director of Selective Service probably will be nominated in a few days, White House officials said.

All these appointments must be made to complete a Nation-wide organization for registration Oct. 16 of men from 21 to 36, and the selection of 400,000 immediately for a year's military training.

The President signed a 61-page executive order making effective two volumes of draft rules. Additional volumes will follow.

The purpose of selective service, the order said, was to "secure an orderly, just and democratic method whereby the military manpower of the United States may be made available for training and service in the land and naval forces of the United States . . . with the least possible disruption of the social and economic life of the Nation."

Three Main Parts

Basically, the conscription program will fall into three parts: (1) an inventory, through registration, of manpower; (2) a determination of the relative availability of registrants for military service; and (3) induction into the land and naval forces.

Heading the program, and responsible to the President, will be the National Director.

Under him will be State headquarters in charge of State Directors, recommended by the Governors and responsible to them.

Registration is to be handled by election officials or other designated agencies who serve without pay. Special boards will advise and assist registrants.

After registration, local classification and selection boards start work—one to each area with 30,000 population and in any event one to each county. Each will have assigned to it a physician for examinations and a Government appeal agent to "protect the interests of the Government and of the registrants."

A medical advisory board of specialists will consider cases of "doubtful physical condition."

Governors also will establish boards of appeal, approximately one for each region having 70,000 registrants under the initial registration. These will consider requests for exemption, and their decisions will be final unless modified by the President.

The rules and regulations, so detailed that they even tell the type of furniture for registration offices, were drafted by War and Justice Department officials and a special committee of six which Mr. Roosevelt named Saturday to co-ordinate conscription plans.

They repeated the language of the Conscription Act as regards men who must register; men, such as those already in the Army or Navy or in diplomatic service, who need not; and the penalties for failure to comply—a maximum of five years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine.

Persons under Military or Naval jurisdiction who evade the law will be subject to court martial.

Local police are empowered to "assist in the apprehension of delinquents."

Exceptional Cases

Any man who does not register Oct. 16 may go subsequently before a local board, which will register him if he had a valid reason for delay. Lacking a valid reason, procedure will be determined under a third volume of rules, still to be issued.

Individuals outside the continental United States on registration day must appear before a local board for registration within five days of their return to this country. Persons away from their permanent homes must register at registration offices in the localities where they may be on Oct. 16.

Incapacitated persons, not in hospitals, must have a "competent person" register for them.

County clerks will appoint special registrars for men in hospitals, and may name special committees to register men in training camps, schools and colleges.

Superintendents or wardens will register inmates of asylums, penal and similar institutions, while superintendents will take over the jobs for residents on Indian reservations.

Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees will be handled under the direction of James J. McEntee, CCC director.

The local classification and selection boards will have three or more members, who will be forbidden to pass upon any cases involving their close relatives or business associates. In his letters to the Governors, the President said it was all-important that the members be men in whom the community "has the greatest confidence."

He asked the heads of the States to recommend for appointment to the local boards, boards of appeal and as appeal agents and examining physicians, citizens "whose loyalty, integrity and fair-mindedness are beyond question."

A board of appeal, the executive order said, should have five members "representative of all activities of its district, and as such should include one member from labor, one member from industry, one physician, one lawyer, and, where applicable, one member from agriculture."

Over Billion In War Orders In Eight Days

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The War Department announced today award of contracts totaling $2,045,222 for a variety of defense materials and equipment.

Of the total $1,148,969 was for ordnance; $814,797 for material for the Corps of Engineers, and $81,455 for the Quartermaster Corps.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt announced today that the War Department within eight days had placed $1,000,810,889 in orders for vital defense equipment, from airplanes to gas masks.

The contracts were awarded under a $5,000,000,000 defense appropriation act signed by Mr. Roosevelt on Sept. 9. He released a memorandum from Henry L. Stimson detailing orders placed under the act as of Sept. 17.

The bulk of the appropriation was earmarked for the Navy, which contracted for some 200 warships the day the act was signed.

The biggest item for the Army $206,903,873 for ammunition, was followed closely by $206,615,000 for ordnance department "facilities" which were not further identified.

Six contracts for 3,022 airplanes aggregated $155,579,470, and four contracts for 6,785 engines came to another $74,398,142. In addition, the ordnance department ordered $14,242,300 of radial air cooled engines.

Other large items included $122,334,934 for small arms and miscellaneous items, $75,758,245 for tanks and $53,913,440 for clothing and equipage.

The announcement of the orders for weapons and equipment followed a presidential executive order making effective rules and regulations for conscription of some of the men who will use them.

The Chief Executive signed the order yesterday at his Hyde Park, N. Y., home, where he had spent the week end.

Mr. Roosevelt will dedicate the national capital's new airport tomorrow.

In his memorandum on contracts, Mr. Stimson broke the figures down this way.

Air Corps: Planes $155,579,470. Engines $74,398,142, total $229,977,612.

Corps of Engineers: Searchlight equipment $16,762,000; pontoon bridge materials $2,182,850; optical instruments, $331,625; assault boats boats $98,800; miscellaneous, $186,502. Total $19,561,977.

Ordnance Department: Facilities $206,615,000; half-track vehicles $7,271,103; tanks $75,758,245; radial air cooled engines $14,242,300; artillery materials $24,503,915; small arms and miscellaneous $122,334,934; ammunition $206,903,878. Total $657,629,375.

Quartermaster Corps: Clothing and equipage $53,913,440; general supplies $5,349,205; motor vehicles $22,091,397; construction $4,032,383. Total $85,386,425.

Chemical Warfare Service, signal corps and other departments: all classes (radio, gas masks and other items) $8,250,000.

They Came Out in the Wash

Nearly Got Their Feet Wet

Washed, starched, and ironed kittens are not the usual laundry product in Joliet, Illinois, and it so happens that these two very nearly became the first of their kind to go through the tubs and mangle. Happily for all, they tumbled out of a laundry bag when it was dumped on a sorting table and, after copious lappings of milk, were returned whence they came and all was well.

50 or More Munitions Plants To Be Building in Few Weeks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Defense officials predict that work will be in full swing within a few weeks on the last of a $569,000,000 string of 50 or more Government-owned munitions plants.

In addition to these factories for turning out powder, shells and other munitions to supply an army of 2,000,000 men, about 15 auxiliary aircraft plants are contemplated in the new supplemental estimates which were submitted to Congress by President Roosevelt last week.

These funds were asked, without immediate explanation, after difficulties were encountered in carrying out the Administration's original intention that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation should finance the expansion of warplane production facilities through private manufacturers.

R. F. C. Lends $558,959,990

Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced that the R. F. C. had authorized loans and commitments for defense purposes of $558,959,990. Of this amount, $118,112,855 went to manufacturers of airplanes and parts. The bulk of the total was made available for acquisition of such necessary war materials as rubber, tin, and gasoline.

When all are in full operation in the spring of 1942, the munitions plants for which funds already have been provided are expected to swell tenfold the United States' current output of ammunition and weapons for the land forces, and to match the peak production at the close of the World War.

Since the first contract was signed July 17, work has been begun on the construction of two $25,000,000 plants to produce smokeless powder, five machine-gun plants, a vast military tank factory at Detroit, one explosive plant and an ammunition loading plant. They will cost more than $132,000,000.

Complete Program Secret

The remaining contracts are expected to be signed within a month. The complete list is thus far a War Department secret and is subject to further revision, but it includes facilities to produce small arms ammunition, armor plate for tanks, aircraft cannon, searchlights for anti-aircraft defenses, and various chemicals and explosives.

Some factories will be in operation early next spring. Two smokeless powder plants under construction at Charlestown, Ind., and Radford, Va., are due to begin production by April or May.

In almost every instance, the plants will be privately operated, although the Government will finance the construction and retain title.

The Civil Service Commission announced, meanwhile, that it had filled 90,000 defense positions in the War and Navy Departments since June.

The great majority of workers have been placed at navy yards and arsenals, principally in Massachusetts, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New York, South Carolina, New Jersey, Nevada and Virginia.

Two Editors Control Party In Kentucky

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 24 (AP)—Two newspapermen control the machinery of the Democratic Party in Kentucky.

Gov. Keen Johnson, titular head of the party in Kentucky and National Committeeman, is editor and publisher of the Richmond Daily Register.

Thomas Underwood, editor of the Lexington Herald, is chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, governing body of the political organization in Kentucky. Mr. Underwood is also serving his ninth year as Secretary of the State Racing Commission.

Both Governor Johnson and Editor Underwood worked together as reporters on the Lexington Herald when they first broke in as newspapermen.

Governor Johnson left the Herald and for a number of years edited and published weekly newspapers at Elizabethtown and Lawrenceburg. In 1925 he bought an interest in the Richmond Register and became its editor, a post he has held since.

Mr. Underwood has worked on the Herald for 25 years, starting in when he was 17 years old. For six years prior to 1931 he served as managing editor.

From 1931 to 1935 he was general manager and since 1935, following the death of Desha Breckinridge, he has been editor.

Since becoming Governor Mr. Johnson frequently submits editorials to the Register and keeps his old newspaper typewriter in the executive offices at the State capitol and does much of his letter writing on it himself.

Two other newspapermen, both editors of weekly papers, are high in the party councils.

Gracean Pedley, editor of the Princeton Leader, and the Lyon County Herald, is State Publicity Chairman, and Tyler Munford, editor of a weekly at Morganfield, is a former State Legislator, and a member of Governor Johnson's "Inner Cabinet."

New Deal Beneficiary Out As Secretary of Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—Declaring himself too pressed by private business, Lawrence Wood "Chip" Robert, Jr., whose business profits under New Deal Government bids have drawn congressional fire, today had acceptance of his resignation as Secretary of the Democratic National Committee.

The acceptance letter was delivered to Mr. Robert yesterday, the day after the submission of his resignation to the Democratic National Chairman Edward J. Flynn, and was no surprise to political quarters in view of the recent report by Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, that Mr. Robert's architectural and engineering firm had received $931,560 from the Federal Government for architectural work.

As Democratic headquarters moved to straighten out the national secretaryship embarrassment, things were perking up in the Republican camp here, where important speaking schedules took shape as Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Republican National Chairman, sat down with Eastern Division campaign-mappers confident that the Wendell L. Willkie drive was on the up-grade.

Emphasis was laid on the prominent hustings role accepted by Thomas E. Dewey, New York County District Attorney, whose meteoric political career nearly landed the Republican presidential nomination this year.

Mr. Martin announced that Mr. Dewey was now definitely slated for October speeches in New Jersey, Illinois, and Missouri, where he will strike at the Hudson County machine of Frank Hague, the Kelly-Nash Organization of Cook County, and the Prendergast machine, in their respective cities of origin.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, Mr. Willkie's other close contender for the presidential nomination, already has taken the stump for his candidacy at a Forest Hills meeting of the United Republican Finance Committee last night.

"If Franklin D. Roosevelt is re-elected," he said, "there will be no change in the discredited policies of the New Deal. The regulation of business will be constantly increased; reports will multiply; the same men with an intense anti-business complex will administer the National Labor Relations Board, the Wage-Hour Law, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Internal Revenue Department and countless other bureaus. The stagnation of industry will continue, and the same vicious circle will force the Government into more and more fields of activity until the complete goal of national socialism is reached."

Meanwhile, another consequential accretion to the Willkie strength in New York State was had in an announcement that Robert Moses, long a dynamic factor in politics here, had come out for Mr. Willkie.

'Light of the Moon' Beams on Farmer

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 24 (AP)—Judges of the Mid-South Fair's garden contest, designed to settle the long-standing argument over the best time to plant crops, gave the "nod" to Pete (Light of the Moon) Zaroli.

Coston Franklin Whitaker, Memphis gardener, championed the dark of the moon as the time to plant. Mr. Zaroli, veteran truck farmer, scoffed at such stuff as "the bunk."

The fair gave each a garden plot, the same kind of seed. Neither used fertilizer. Mr. Whitaker planted in the dark of the moon, Mr. Zaroli in the light.

Judges announced Mr. Zaroli winner in 10 of the 12 vegetable classifications.

Food Stores Close In Alameda County

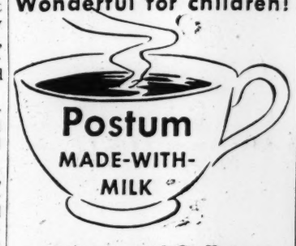
OAKLAND, Calif., Sept. 24 (AP)—More than 500 retail food stores in populous Alameda County, including the major chain establishments, closed in a dispute between employers and the American Federation of Labor Retail Food Clerks Union.

Only independent stores, not members of the Alameda County Retail Food Dealers' Committee, remained open in Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley, Richmond and other cities.

The closings resulted from a dispute between the committee and the clerks' union over deadlocked negotiations for a new contract.

Chief issue in the negotiations, said union Secretary James Suffridge, is the employees' demand for a 48-hour instead of the present 56-hour work week, and a wage increase of $5 per week for managers of chain stores.

Wonderful for children!



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Unguarded Prison Dormitory Opened by Minnesota Warden

STILLWATER, Minn., Sept. 24 (AP)—Big Leo Utecht, the Minnesota prison warden with a ready smile that says "Beware," has set out again to prove that the way he was brought up to handle convicts wasn't the right one.

On the 1,000-acre prison farm, adjoining the penitentiary of nearly 1,400 men, Mr. Utecht opens a dormitory without bars and many of the conveniences of everyday life for a selected 100-odd convicts.

No sentry-patrolled walls surround the new $65,000 building. In it prisoners may play table tennis or billiards, or listen to the radio after their day's work. They may talk at meal times, and at bedtime they retire to dormitory quarters instead of cells. They may shave with safety razors every day. Only one guard stands by in daytime—two at night. Eventually Mr. Utecht will have 250 men there.

No softie, Mr. Utecht was raised in the prison theory that to get along with the inmates you had to be tough. He simply doesn't believe it. A while ago he put radio earphones in every cell. The dormitory proposed is his newest theory in reformation. He still can be hard when the need arises, but mostly Mr. Utecht believes in rehabilitating men by making them feel like living again.

The dormitory was set up for men who, except for lack of a job, could be paroled or men about eligible to go before the parole board.

"The greatest value of this dormitory lies in the fact it will become a proving ground for men who want to show they are ready to return to society and become good citizens," explained the warden.

"In the past a man has been released at the close of his sentence and turned from a barred cell into the world. He gets no chance to adjust himself and often we find these men sent back to us as repeaters.

"What they need is a chance to work in the outdoors, milking cows, raking hay, shipping machinery and cultivating corn, to prove first of all to themselves that they are ready to become useful citizens again."

That is the work they'll do and Mr. Utecht says the least thing he expects is trouble.

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Legislature Holds Colorful Sessions

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—Technically, two special sessions of the State Legislature were in progress, but lawmakers found a way to avoid confusion.

The first session was designated the "black" session and all proceedings were to be printed in black ink.

The second was designated the "brown" session and the procedural color scheme was brown.

The odd situation came about when the session recessed last May was ordered reconvened by Jerrold L. Seawall, President of the Senate, and Assembly Speaker Gordon Garland, and Gov. Culbert L. Olson also convoked another session.

Long Island Forts Scheduled for Revival

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 24 (AP)—Award of a $316,800 war department contract for temporary housing has disclosed plans for reconditioning and manning two practically-abandoned Long Island Sound coast defense units.

John P. Thompson, Claverack, President of the Thompson Construction Corporation, said its contracts are for work at Fort Terry, on Plum Island, and Fort Michie, on Gull Island. A force of 100 men will build barracks for garrisons for coast artillerymen.

Third Term Endorsed By Railroad Union

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen has endorsed the re-election of President Roosevelt, David B. Robertson, President, announced.

"There is nothing to be gained by a change in our national administration," Mr. Robertson said in a letter to Brotherhood lodges throughout the country, representing the union's 85,000 members.

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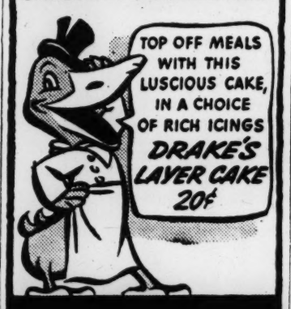

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Japanese Army Halts Indo-China Advance

HANOI, French Indo-China, Sept. 24 (AP)—Fighting between French and Japanese forces along the northern boundary of French Indo-China was reported to have stopped overnight and official French sources here said today their troops had been ordered to withhold their fire unless attacked.

Thus, it was said, the French colonial authorities gave the Tokyo representative in Indo-China, Gen. Issaku Nishihara, every opportunity to halt the Japanese South China Command's threatened land, sea, and air onslaught against northern Indo-China.

Informed French sources said General Nishihara had hastened from Haiphong aboard a Japanese minelayer to confer with leaders of the Japanese troopship armada in Tonkin Gulf.

Advance Halts

General Nishihara was said to have persuaded the armada commander to halt his advance toward Haiphong until General Nishihara could go on to Hainan Island to discuss the situation with Gen. Rikichi Ando, commanding the Japanese South China Army.

[A Domei dispatch from Tokyo also reported all quiet along the Indo-China border. The dispatch estimated the Japanese had suffered about 100 casualties in previous fighting.]

French authorities described the situation as one of "extreme gravity," despite General Nishihara's efforts to avert further fighting.

It was emphasized that the present fate of northern Indo-China hinges largely on the Tokyo representatives ability to restrain Japan's South China forces, which the French said apparently are operating independently.

Full Mobilization

The reason for the continued resistance of French colonial troops to Japanese forces, despite the announcement from the French Government at Vichy that Japanese troops had been granted passage across Indo-China in an agreement, remained obscure.

Preparations for resistance continued. Full-scale mobilization has put every able-bodied Frenchman in Indo-China into uniform. Private motor trucks have been requisitioned and during the night many of these moved to the north, carrying troops to bolster the frontier and coastal defense system.

Extra train facilities have been arranged and natives who have no essential reason for remaining in cities in northern Tonkin have been advised to move elsewhere until the danger has passed.

Border Clashes

TOKYO, Sept. 24 (AP)—Japanese forces pushing into French Indo-China under an agreement signed with the French Government at Vichy were reported today to have killed 131 Indo-Chinese troops who resisted the entry at an undisclosed point.

The Japanese captured 240 prisoners, including several French officers, as well as a quantity of arms and ammunition, it was added in the report which was carried by Domei, Japanese news agency.

From Hanoi, capital of Indo-China, came reports of two battles between Japanese and French forces on the night of Sept. 22 and yesterday afternoon. The first was at Dong Dang, 90 miles north of Hanoi, the second at Langson, 12 miles inside the Indo-China northern frontier.

[French Foreign Minister Paul Baudoin said in Vichy that the French-Japanese agreement called for passage of an unspecified number of Japanese troops across Indo-China, use of three air bases in Tonkin, and landing facilities at the port of Haiphong.]

While the Japanese press predicted the Government would reject any protest of "third parties" against the military move in Indo-China, naval and military spokesmen said threefold benefits would result:

1. The new bases would abet a decisive blow at the Chinese Nationalist Government of Chiang Kai-shek to end the long war.

2. The air bases would enable Japan to dominate the Burma road—back door of aid to China—in the event the British reopen it at the expiration Oct. 18 of an agreement with Japan.

3. Assurance of Indo-China's participation in a new Eastern Asia "prosperity sphere."

Government officials were silent regarding the statement of Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, that the French concessions were made under duress.

Museum Hit

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Two bombs fell recently on the British Museum, home of one of the empire's most celebrated collections, it was learned yesterday. There was no immediate disclosure of the extent of damage to the building or its contents.

The museum, which covers several city blocks in the mid-London Bloomsbury district, is famed for its treasures, its library and facilities for research.

CambridgeBombed

BERLIN, Sept. 24 (AP)—Cambridge, seat of one of England's most famous universities, has been bombed by the German Air Force, "as retaliation" for British bombs on the old German University town of Heidelberg, the German High Command announced today.

German sources reported Sept. 20 that British bombers had attacked Heidelberg, causing three fatalities.

Nazi Airman Spots London Target

Wide World

Aerial View of India Docks

An aerial view straight down from a Nazi bomber over the India Docks of London, showing another Nazi plane in the photograph. The Germans claim that old fires which were set in earlier raids on the docks have now assumed the proportions of a major blaze. Passed by German censor.

R. A. F. Launches Heaviest Attack on Nazis

By the Associated Press

British R. A. F. bombers, assuming the offensive in the air, struck heavy blows at Germany today, subjecting Berlin to its heaviest air bombing of the war, setting new fires on German-held channel ports, and apparently sinking four armed German ships caught in the English Channel.

The armed vessels were attacked by five British bombers while approaching Boulogne on the French Coast. Eyewitnesses reported the vessels had been destroyed.

The British Air Ministry, describing the night attack on Berlin, said "extensive damage" was done, and that the raid was on a "much larger scale than any yet carried out."

The Ministry said objectives bombed were the Rahgsdorf railway station, several freight yards, including that at Grünewald, in southwest Berlin; the electric power station in Wilmersdorf, in south Berlin; factories in the western suburbs of Charlottenburg and Spandau, including the Brandenburg motor works, and gas plants at Dantziger Strasse and Neukölln, in southeast Berlin.

The attack on Berlin was so planned that the planes went out and returned at regular intervals "like well organized trains," the commanding officer of one large airdrome said.

The Air Ministry indicated in a special news bulletin that the first strong raiding force left Berlin's main power station and gas works flaming beacons to guide the later arrivals.

"One aircraft alone started large fires which were visible 80 miles away," the bulletin said.

"We must have hit the gas works fair and square," a pilot remarked as he landed. "Our bombs started another line of fires and then a fire in the middle of the target caused a gigantic explosion."

After striking at the power works, the British fliers swerved to the east to bomb a railway junction, said the bulletin.

Pilots also reported that a large fire was burning steadily in the area of the B. M. W. airplane engine factory after incendiaries were dropped. The Siemens Cable Works also was set on fire, they said.

Berlin Admits It

Berlin authorities acknowledged that low-flying British planes had subjected Berlin to its longest air raid, lasting almost four hours, and managed to drop bombs in midtown despite "the heaviest anti-aircraft barrage yet thrown overhead."

These sources admitted that some civilians were killed and that some damage was done to apartment houses and numerous fires set, although most of them were reported extinguished without difficulty.

The British attacks followed an earlier day raid on Berlin which lasted two hours and 22 minutes.

Observers on the Kent coast of England could feel the concussion from the bombing 20 to 30 miles across the Strait of Dover and said the explosions lit the horizon like heat lightning.

The British fliers struck before the fires had cooled from their earlier attacks on the night of Sept. 22 and the next morning along the coast from Calais to Flushing.

Coastal Defenses Targets

The attacks were aimed chiefly at German coastal bases—nine in all—although the Air Ministry announced other heavy blows against a large aluminum plant at Lauta, 100 miles southeast of Berlin, where fires were started, and military targets at Dresden and in the Netherlands far inland.

Two freight trains were reported blasted by a direct hit near Dresden and more bombs were dumped on railway sidings in the same area.

The Air Ministry news service said: "In an attempt to escape the full force of the R. A. F.'s nightly attacks on Channel ports the Germans have recently strengthened their defenses. Last night there were many more light and heavy guns in action. Shellfire from coastal guns followed our bombers out to sea for a distance of two miles."

At Le Havre a concentrated attack lasting four hours and 10 minutes was said to have resulted in heavy damage on docked ships.

The same story was told by pilots returning from raids on Calais, Boulogne and Flushing, where fires and explosions were reported in many parts of the docks.

Sinkings Continue

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Germany and Italy sank 49,200 tons of merchant shipping in the week ending Sept. 16, the Admiralty reported today, compared to an average weekly total loss of 54,223 tons.

Britain lost nine ships, the allied powers four and neutrals three, the Admiralty said. Germany claimed to have sunk 128,350 tons during this period, the Admiralty said.

German losses up to Sept. 22 were given as approximately 1,043,000 tons and Italian as 291,000 tons.

In addition, "some 33,000 tons of ex-neutral ships" have been sunk, the Admiralty added. By "ex-neutral ships" the Admiralty said, it meant vessels belonging to former neutrals.

Iron Guards Of Rumania Launch Probe

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Iron Guard Government established a commission of three Supreme Court judges today to "investigate political murderers since Jan. 1, 1933," in a move interpreted here as one of revenge against the Iron Guard's political opponents.

An investigation was meanwhile ordered into the 1938 trial which resulted in the imprisonment for treason of Corneliu Zelea Codreanu, former leader of the Iron Guardists.

[Mr. Codreanu and 13 followers were killed Nov. 30, 1938, during what the Carol regime reported was an attempted prison break.]

Premier Ion Antonescu announced indictment of Victor Tamandi, former Minister of Justice, on charges of misuse of Government funds, thus carrying out his pledge to probe deeper into the financial dealings of former King Carol's regime.

Government circles said Mr. Iamandi, former Minister of Justice, dissolved Crown Council, would be asked to account for the disposition of nearly 15,000,000 lei [currently about $82,500].

Another Government decree banned all gambling in Rumania.

The General Staff disclosed that the Rumanian Army was 40 per cent demobilized in most areas.

Representatives of Prince Nicholas, former King Carol's exiled brother, asked permission for Prince Nicholas to return to Rumania. Premier Ion Antonescu replied that would be impossible unless he came back without his commoner wife.

Duke University Ready to Do Bit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—"Universities exist for educational purposes, but they do belong in a very real sense to the Nation and must hold themselves in readiness to serve the Nation, especially in times of emergency such as we find ourselves in today," Dr. William P. Few, President of Duke University, told students assembled for the opening of the academic year.

Dr. Few went on to say that "Duke University has offered its services directly and fully to the Government, specifically to the War Department and to the National Defense Research Commission, which is attached to the Council of National Defense. The University for a year has engaged in the Civil Pilot Training Program.

"Meanwhile," President Few emphasized, "the obligation rests upon us to give ourselves with more than ordinary singleness of purpose this year to the work of education and thus make our appropriate contribution to the educational service of the Nation."

The freshman class of Duke University this year totals approximately 900 students.

Business 'As Usual', London Reply to Raids

BERLIN, Sept. 24 (AP) — Waterloo Station in South London and the India Docks in East London were "effectively" bombed this morning, returning German raiders claimed today.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 24—The intensive use of "flaming onions"—incendiary missiles fired from anti-aircraft guns—and a new method of interweaving searchlight beams so that periodically they seemed to corral marauders within a contracting ring of illuminated sky—were observed last night as London's ground defenses grappled for the seventeenth consecutive night with the problem of sustained Nazi air raids after dark.

Just as the Germans have been pressing against the defenses here from all angles to find out the best method in getting through, the British have been testing a wide variety of defensive measures, ranging from a canopy of steel raised by the furious barrage to the free issue of earplugs to the entire population so that the barrage and bomb detonations will not continue to cause a widespread loss of sleep.

Pending a solution of the problem of how the active ground defenses can prevent the terror of bombing at night, Britishers in general, and Londoners in particular, have begun to assimilate the air raids into daily routine as best they can. And that best is now very good. In the early days of these raids everything stopped when the sirens started, but today it is almost a case of "business as usual" unless things are dropping in the immediate vicinity.

Most trains and many busses continue to run, most offices and shops carry on their work, and out on the streets people keep going right along until police whistles or gunfire recommend acceleration. This is the people's answer by day to the attack on their morale and productive ability.

Now the question of how to assimilate air raids at night is being energetically tackled by the Ministry of Home Security which, besides announcing the free issue of "silencers," hints that various other aids are to come.

Most people with "Anderson" shelters (small officially approved and issued steel "dugouts" in their own gardens and back yards) have contrived to make them as comfortable as possible and are reconciled to sleeping in them—explosions or no explosions—but public shelters have been rather stark and uninviting. The Ministry of Home Security now plans to install two and three-tiered sleeping bunks in them. Experiments are being made for better lighting, heating, and sanitary equipment.

Evacuation of women and children from London is proceeding in collaboration with shelter authorities who know where accommodation problems are most urgent. Meanwhile the building of small street shelters—for near-by residents—goes on despite the tendency of the people to gather in the larger ones for the sake of a wider sense of companionship.

Shelters hitherto open only in the daytime are to be open at night as well, transportation being arranged to take people to a shelter if they do not have one close at hand, and police are to supervise the situation in underground railway stations to which thousands of persons flock as evening falls, bringing with them personal equipment necessary for sleep on the platform.

Nazis Curb Raids

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Large numbers of German bombers surrounded by swarms of fighters struck at England in early daylight attacks today. British defense planes scattered the first formations after a brief raid on London.

The renewal of raids followed a night of scattered and less intensive German attacks. In London two banks, a post office, and an apartment building were damaged in the business district.

The Air Ministry announced that 11 German planes had been shot down in the day's fighting over Britain and the same number of British planes had been lost but added that the pilots of seven of the British fighters were safe.

One of the heaviest antiaircraft barrages yet set up over the City resulted in many of the raiders avoiding the air over the center of the City and many bombs were dropped on the suburbs and on towns of the Southeast Coast.

During most of the night the suburbs were bombed more intensely than central London. The Raids on the Capital and elsewhere were regarded as somewhat lighter than other recent attacks.

At Dover, just after dawn, observers reported a smooth sea, rippled only by a gentle southwest breeze. Visibility was good although there was haze along the French side of the strait.

The first attack by Nazi bombers was brief. It sounded soon after large, heavily escorted formations of German bombers were seen over the Southeast Coast, flying at 10,000 feet and heading for London.

Midget States Play Strange Roles in War

By William Henry Chamberlin

Former Paris Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States.

The Sovereign Republic of San Marino, with an area of 32 square miles and a population of 14,000, has declared war on England. A slightly comical flavor is added to this gesture because San Marino forgot, until very recently, to conclude peace with Germany. While Europe in general enjoyed a respite of almost 21 years between major wars San Marino technically jumped from one state of belligerence into another.

San Marino's experience, incidentally, shows that even the smallest of Europe's midget States, most of them quaint survivals of the age of small States which live largely on tourists and postage stamps, are affected by the present European conflict. San Marino itself is located near Rimini, in one of Italy's eastern coastal Provinces. Napoleon, one of the greatest destroyers of little principalities, spared San Marino for some reason, and the State continued to carry on independently after the unification of Italy.

A still tinier midget state which has certainly felt the repercussions of the war is Monaco, with its internationally famous resort of Monte Carlo. The writer paid a visit to Monaco, with its eight square miles of territory and 20,000 inhabitants, early last spring, when France was living in the illusion of a war without fighting. Monaco had just proved to the whole world that it was a sovereign State; it had signed a treaty of extradition with the United States.

Under French Control

Surrounded on every side by French territory, however, the principality was completely under French control; foreigners were not allowed to live there without the permission of the French consul. A narrow strip of French territory, including the border town of Mentone, lies between Monaco and the Italian frontier and a treaty between France and Monaco gave France very sweeping rights of military intervention in the event of an emergency.

The pleasant little resort, perched on its high rock, with fine views over the Mediterranean, was experiencing a rather acute phase of spyphobia at the time of my visit. A representative of the French Havas Agency to whom I introduced myself on the recommendation of a mutual friend in Paris gave me a suspicious look when I entered, frowned darkly when I asked an innocent guidebook question as to how Monaco was governed and practically turned me out of the office when I inquired how many people live in the principality.

Apart from this, however, Monaco was leading a normal life; its residents paid no taxes—although this was compensated to some extent by the higher level of rents and land values—and there was some possibility that they would be better off than the inhabitants of the adjacent French Riviera in the event of an Italian attack.

Its Role in War

One veteran British journalist whom I knew, an old resident of France, had quit his country home in Normandy and moved to Monte Carlo for the duration of the war. He had displayed a rather canny sense of prevision, as events proved, for Normandy was right in the pathway of the German sweep, while Monaco, so far as one can judge, has not been touched during the rather feeble hostilities between Italy and France during the last two weeks of the war.

For the present the status of the microscopic State has not been changed. But Premier Mussolini almost certainly envisages the ultimate annexation of Nice and of the stretch of Mediterranean seacoast which Napolean III acquired as part of the price of his help to the Kingdom of Sardinia in the Italian wars of liberation and unification. In this case Monaco would again become an Italian protectorate.

An Important Spot

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg is rather outside the class of midget States. About 300,000 people live in its 999 square miles of territory and it is a substantial producer of steel. But, like the smaller principalities, it has always been completely demilitarized and has consequently been a constant source of worry to the French General Staff. The Maginot Line was prolonged to the end of the frontier between France and Luxemburg, near Sedan, and it was just to the northwest of this extension of the Maginot Line that the fatal German break-through occurred on May 17.

When Reichsführer Hitler launched his drive again the West, Luxemburg was invaded along with the Netherlands and Belgium. The French promptly moved into Luxemburg themselves; but the Germans were there first, with more men, and, what was still more important, with more airplanes and tanks. On the very eve of the invasion I was looking across the France-Luxemburg border at a little town where a small river marked the boundary between the two states. The complete calm on both sides of the stream must have contrasted strikingly with the thunders of the Blitzkrieg a few days later.

Luxemburg, where the people speak a German patois, not unlike the Alsatian dialect, seems destined for incorporation in the Reich, together with Alsace and Lorraine, in the event of German final success on the continent.

Two other midget States, Liechtenstein, with 12,000 inhabitants and an area of 68 square miles, and Andorra, with 175 square miles and some 7,000 inhabitants, have not yet been caught up in the war tempest and are probably hoping that their larger neighbors will not take too much notice of them. The former is wedged in between the Vorarlberg Province of what was once Austria and Switzerland. I once visited its capital Vaduz, with its picturesque castle-palace, in the course of a walking trip. Liechtenstein is a thoroughly German principality as to race and it would not be surprising if Herr Hitler, should his attention turn from grandiose schemes of world redivision to smaller details, would decide that its place is in the Third Reich.

Andorra is a colorful little State high up in the Pyrenees, acknowledging the joint suzerainty of the French Republic and of the Spanish Bishop of Urgel, but managing its simple local affairs with little outside interference. It is off the beaten tracks of travel and has never sought to cater to tourists by setting up fashionable hotels and casinos. It stood the test of the Spanish civil war; it remains to be seen whether it can preserve its local self-government during the present war, when Spain might be tempted by France's weakness to claim full rights of sovereignty over Andorra.

Base for U. S. at Singapore?

Continued from Page 1

British economic and naval power were maintained.

Opinion in well-informed diplomatic circles here is that if the United States accepts use of the Singapore base it will then have a very real and vital interest in seeing that Japan's current southwestward expansion be stopped, since this expansion would eventually bring the island empire directly across the naval lanes connecting Singapore with Hawaii and continental United States.

It is upon this ground that many observers here believe that Administration acceptance of the British offer will indicate that Washington has finally decided that a direct clash with Japan, however unpleasant, may have to be risked. Gone would be the days, according to these observers, when the United States could merely deplore Japanese aggression. Acquisition of Singapore would force this country to adopt a hard policy whose strength would come from a willingness to use ships and guns if challenged.

An equally great change would be necessary in naval strategy since the spearhead of American naval offense and defense would shift from Hawaii's Pearl Harbor to a point nearly 6,000 miles to the southwest, Navy Department circles declare.

Patrol Cost Involved

While Singapore would undoubtedly be of the greatest use in defending America's source of vital raw materials in the British and Netherlands Indies, this country would have to be resigned to the expense of maintaining a constant patrol throughout thousands of miles of Far Eastern waters, it is added.

In addition, many persons here believe that a decision by the United States to take a more active part in Far Eastern affairs would cause a change in this country's attitude toward Philippine independence, which is scheduled to become fully effective in 1946. They contend that the Philippines, lying directly athwart the sea lanes between Hawaii and Singapore would prove an invaluable coaling and repair station for the Navy, and that it would be foolish for the Navy to accept the use of Singapore, which is more than 2,000 miles from Japan proper, while relinquishing the use of bases which are not over 1,000 miles from Japan.

Other observers insist that use of Singapore would commit this country to a hard-and-fast maintenance of the present Far Eastern status quo and that the United States might eventually find itself facing the same situation in East Asia that Britain and France faced in Europe due to the territorial strictures of the Versailles Treaty. They express doubt as to whether the American people, despite their opposition to Japanese aggression, have any real desire to or would gain any lasting benefit from an American attempt to freeze the Far East in its present form.

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Lecture on Christian Science by Thomas E. Hurley, C.S.B.

Thomas E. Hurley, C. S. B., of Louisville, Kentucky, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled, "Christian Science: The Science of True Selfhood," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by Harry C. Browne, C. S., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

The Mother Church of Christ, Scientist, welcomes you to this lecture on Christian Science.

Through many centuries of false teachings, religious and medical, based on the supposition that matter is actual and shares with Spirit in controlling the destiny of mankind, humanity has been kept in ignorance of man's true selfhood as a child of God.

Mary Baker Eddy's great purpose following her discovery of the allness of Spirit and the consequent nothingness of matter, was to present her revelation of the Science of Christianity to the world which sadly needed its correcting influence.

The presence of this large audience is unmistakable proof of the natural attraction of divine Mind drawing men and women together to learn more about God through the Science which explains His nature or selfhood.

As a fitting prelude to the lecture which we are about to hear, these thoughts of Mrs. Eddy's regarding true selfhood, as found in "Unity of Good," will open our consciousness to a greater appreciation of the speaker's helpful and timely message on this subject. These are Mrs. Eddy's words: "Sooner or later the whole human race will learn that, in proportion as the spotless selfhood of God is understood, human nature will be renovated, and man will receive a higher selfhood, derived from God, and the redemption of mortals from sin, sickness, and death be established on everlasting foundations."

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

Many centuries ago David, the Psalmist of Israel, propounded a question that always has faced mankind, a vital question that is facing you and me today. Upon our correct answer to it depends not only the successful solution of every problem claiming presence in our human experience, but also our very salvation.

Vital Questions

The question appears simple, and yet it is profound: "What is man, that thou art mindful of him?" David does not ask merely, "What is man?" He asks us to consider what is the man whom God knows, of whom He is regardful, to whom He has given complete dominion. Obviously, the man whom God knows must be one's true selfhood. My friends, have you ever fully faced this question? Have you asked yourself, "What am I? What is my purpose? What is my destiny? What is my relationship to God? What is He doing for me?"

If you have fairly faced these questions, have you arrived at truly satisfactory answers? Someone might ask, What is a satisfactory answer? A reply to this would be, An answer that satisfies one. This would be so, if one were not to be content with anything short of the right answer, which is subject to definite proof; but mortals have a tendency to be satisfied with what they want to believe, rather than insisting on that which is demonstrably true. I once had a friend who had worked out his own philosophy in answer to these questions. It had no basis in the Bible or any place else, but it satisfied him, as it was what he wanted to believe. Consequently, whenever one of these questions would be under discussion, he would immediately excuse himself from the group rather than hear anything that might discredit his philosophy. Such an attitude does not help one work out the problems of human experience, and it is positively harmful, in that it lulls one into a sense of indifference to these vital questions, and into a false sense of security.

The Example Of the Master

The divine demand, "Work out your own salvation," confronts each of us today, and the method prescribed and used by the Master is as available and as effective now as when he told his followers, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." The truth about what? The truth about one's self—the Science of true selfhood. And from what is this truth to free us? Jesus did not say that to know the truth would free us merely in some particular respect, such as from sin, but that it would make us free—free in every respect—which means freedom not only from sin, but also from sickness, disease, death, lack, old age, unemployment, unhappiness, inharmony, and imperfection of every kind. And he proved this liberating power of Truth in his own ministry by healing all types of disease, destroying sin, feeding thousands with a few loaves and fishes, raising the dead, and finally overcoming death and the grave himself.

Enoch and Elijah, glimpsing the true sense of life, had been translated without passing through the process called death, but Jesus allowed mortals to try to kill him, to do so to their satisfaction, and to place his body in a sealed grave. Yet he never submitted to death, never was separated from the human state of consciousness until his ascension; but in this state of consciousness he overcame both death and the grave through his understanding of his true selfhood—the Christ. According to his statement, "I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you," Christ Jesus expected us to follow him. This means that it is possible to do so. Jesus marked out the way, and Christian Science shows us how to follow the Way-shower.

The works of the Master are of as vital importance to us today as they were to his immediate disciples, because they are the proofs of the Science of true selfhood, and are inseparable from it. They are the unquestionable evidence that one has arrived at the right answers—hence the only satisfactory answers—to these basic questions which we have been considering. And, my friends, these right answers are as available today as in Jesus' time through the revelation of the spiritual meaning of his words and works, which Mary Baker Eddy has given to this age, and which she denominated Christian Science. Earnest students of this Science the world over are daily proving that it reveals the correct answers to these, and to all other questions, and their correctness is established by the same unquestionable evidence — the healing of sin, sickness, disease, unemployment, lack, and in some instances, the overcoming of death itself. Why should one be afraid, or be satisfied with some unprovable philosophy, when such satisfactory answers may be had?

Spiritual Versus Material Evidence

And why has mankind been so slow in arriving at these right demonstrable answers? Mainly because it has been looking in the wrong direction. In its search for the answer to the question, "What is man?" it has neglected to seek the man of whom God is mindful. It has been mesmerized into focusing attention almost entirely on what the material senses declare man to be, namely, a material being, separated from God, who is born, grows to maturity, declines in age, dies, and goes back to dust, and during his brief span of existence is subject to sin, disease, lack, unemployment—to all evil. Surely, this material sense evidence is not a satisfactory answer to "What is man? What am I?"

Fortunately there is other evidence regarding man, evidence quite contrary to the foregoing, evidence derived from spiritual sense, and which is subject to positive proof. The primary source of this evidence is the Bible, which declares man to be made in the image and likeness of God. Therefore, to know the truth about man it is necessary to have a correct understanding of the true nature of God, and this also is to be found in the inspired word of the Scriptures. Christian Science is based on, elucidates, and amplifies the spiritual evidence contained in the Bible.

To arrive at an intelligent answer to the question, "What is man?" it is evident that we must accept either the evidence of spiritual sense or that of material sense as to man's true selfhood, and then follow this evidence to its logical conclusion. For since these two sets of evidence are exactly opposite, if one is true, the other must be false; hence, we must accept one or the other in its entirety. But this is what mortals generally fail to do. Although they usually accept the evidence of the physical senses as true, their innate sense of man's immortality leads them to refuse to admit the untenable conclusion of this evidence, namely, that man returns to dust, nothingness. Faced with this dilemma, they endeavor to compromise by accepting both sets of evidence as partly true. They claim material evidence to be true until the body is placed in the ground, then they reverse their position and accept the spiritual evidence of man's immortality as a spiritually mental being. Such conflicting admissions deny the verity of both sets of evidence and leave one in an impossible position; for if one cannot rely on either spiritual sense or material sense to tell him the whole truth about man, how can he be sure about anything?

Now let us untangle this mixed evidence and face the question squarely. If we are to accept man as being what the material senses declare him to be, then we must be willing to accept this material sense evidence in its entirety, which includes man's return to dust, or nothingness, thus denying our own immortality. On the other hand, if we are to reject this untenable conclusion, we must reject the material sense evidence as a whole, for this evidence must be either entirely true, or wholly false. And what does the Bible say on this subject? In Isaiah we find this powerful exhortation: "Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils: for wherein is he to be accounted of?" Could the prophet have repudiated this material sense evidence more thoroughly?

Also, in considering the evidence of spiritual sense, if it is ever true that man is immortal as a spiritually mental being, the image and likeness of God, then this must be the eternal fact regarding him. In short, he must always be a spiritually mental being. Hence this is the truth about him at the very moment that the material senses are claiming him to be material and mortal.

I do not believe that the concept of man's destiny as dust, or nothingness, is a satisfactory answer to anyone, and we have seen that if this is not true, the balance of the material evidence must also be false. Since there is nothing to be gained from considering that which is false other than to recognize its falsity, let us devote the time at our disposal to considering the spiritual evidence about God and man as set forth by the Scriptures and Christian Science.

False Concepts of God

The tendency of mankind, generally speaking, has been to accept the Biblical statement that man is made in the image and likeness of God, then to assume that a human being is that likeness, and to conclude that God must be like a human being—in other words, that He is corporeal, outlined, circumscribed, and usually localized in a far-distant place, called heaven. This concept of God as being human-like leads one to believe that He is partial, subject to change, caprice, wrath, and that He employs evil as well as good. In fact, when a seeming catastrophe is so great that it cannot be attributed to any mortal agency, it is common practice solemnly to pronounce it an "act of God." How could anyone with such a concept of God be expected to love Him, to trust Him, and to look to Him for the solution of present-day problems?

Surely, the Master had in thought no such concept of God when he acknowledged and affirmed the great First Commandment, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind." For it is inconceivable that man's salvation should depend on his loving that which is not lovable. And it is likewise incongruous that a God who is Love, as John declares him to be, could either include, know, or dispense evil; for this would mean either that evil exists with the consent of Love, or that Love is powerless to destroy it. The first hypothesis is contrary to the nature of Love; the second denies the omnipotence of God, hence both must be false.

The Final Revelation of the True Nature of God

In her search for the true nature of God, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, went to the inspired word of the Scriptures. After being raised from what was thought to be her deathbed through the spiritual illumination gained while reading the account of Jesus' healing of the palsied man, Mrs. Eddy devoted her entire time and thought for a period of three years to this search. Through this consecrated study and an extraordinary spiritual perception that had been unfolding in her consciousness since early childhood, the Scriptures were illumined, and their spiritual signification was revealed to her.

This final revelation of the true nature of God and his creation, Mrs. Eddy reduced to human comprehension and set it forth in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," in such a way that all may read and understand, thus fulfilling the prophecy contained in the tenth chapter of St. John's Revelation concerning the appearance of this final revelation in the form of "a little book open." In accordance with the divine command, "Go and take the little book. . . . Take it, and eat it up; and it shall make thy belly bitter, but it shall be in thy mouth sweet as honey," many thousands have prayerfully studied this textbook, and have found it indeed "sweet as honey"; for through this study they have been healed—healed of all types of physical diseases, moral ailments, financial lack, and so on.

The Master foresaw and prophesied this final revelation of the truth of being, which should bring his great work to completion, as the coming of the Comforter, which "shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you." That Christian Science is the Comforter, hundreds of thousands have proved for themselves, and every sincere seeker for truth may do likewise.

As the revelator of Truth in this age, Mrs. Eddy has given us a wonderful concept of God, a concept that is in perfect accord with inspired Scripture, which satisfies the reason, and the verity of which may be demonstrated in individual experience. On page 587 of Science and Health, we read: "God. The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence." Surely, this is a God whom we can love with all our heart, in whom we can trust, and to whom we can go for the solution of any problem, be it great or small. And, my friends, if you have any doubt as to this being a right concept of God, try making it the basis of your thinking, and in the degree that you do so, you will gain unquestionable evidence that it is correct.

Man—the Image of Divine Mind

With this concept of God as the basis of our thinking, let us consider what man, the image and likeness of God, must be. An image and likeness, being the perfect reflection of its original, must be exactly like it in quality; hence man, in the image and likeness of God, perfectly reflects every quality of divine Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, and Love. For instance, as the image of perfect Mind, he reflects infinite intelligence, understanding, wisdom, ability, capability, capacity, and so on. He knows exactly as God knows, for he derives his every thought from God, divine Mind. Consequently, all of his thoughts must be good, spiritual, true, healthy, harmonious, pure, and perfect, for divine Mind is not conscious of the false beliefs about man presented by material evidence. Therefore, the real man, reflecting this divine consciousness, does not know or believe them. Since there is, in reality, no other mind nor man, these false beliefs have no believer. Their claim to have one is merely a part of the false belief and is to be handled as such.

When error, or evil, is reduced to an impersonal lie—a false belief about man—and this false belief is seen to have no believer, we have effectively handled it. We have reduced it to nothing, for what can be less than a false belief without a believer?

This concept of man in the likeness of divine Mind is, of course, quite contrary to the evidence of the material senses, which declares man to have a finite, limited mind of his own, located in a material brain, and capable of thinking evil as well as good. But we have seen that this material evidence must be false. As one rejects this belief of a finite, limited mind apart from God, and claims the Mind which is God, and its perfect qualities and ideas, wrong thoughts are ruled out of individual human consciousness and replaced with right, or spiritual ideas.

Thought and Body

Someone may be thinking at this point, That is all very well, but I do not need to improve my mind; it is my body that is causing my trouble. My friend, you may be interested to know that some of the leading physicians in this country are now recognizing that many physical difficulties are directly traceable to the human mind—to wrong thinking, such as fear, worry, envy, jealousy, anger, hatred, and the like. While this is a comparatively recent discovery on their part, it indicates that they are coming, step by step, to the conclusion reached by Mrs. Eddy over seventy years ago, that all discord, be it physical, moral, financial, or pertaining to human relationships, is the direct result of wrong thinking, and, therefore, is to be corrected by changing one's thoughts. So you will find it profitable to examine your thinking, my friend, and to test your thoughts to see whether or not they may be traced back to a good God, to divine Mind.

God's thoughts, or ideas, express Him, and so are Godlike. Whatever does not express divine Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, and Love is not of God and so has no cause, no existence, no power, no reality. It has no presence in divine consciousness which, in our true being, you and I individually reflect—and there is no other real consciousness. The understanding that there is, in reality, no error in consciousness is the law of annihilation to the claim of error to presence in individual human consciousness. And when error's claim to presence in one's consciousness is destroyed, its claim to manifestation in his experience as disease, lack, inharmony, and so forth, vanishes. In brief, we remove the discordant effect from individual experience by dealing with and destroying its suppositional cause—the belief of wrong thinking claiming presence in individual human consciousness.

Man—the Likeness Of Spirit

Christ Jesus declared God to be our Father and to be Spirit; and the offspring of Spirit must be spiritual, not material. Therefore, in reality man is a spiritually mental being. Individual man does not possess a portion of Spirit, but individually reflects infinite Spirit, or true substance. He is spiritually substantial, reflecting the perfection, completeness, sufficiency, harmony, and indestructibility of Spirit. Consequently, man's substance is never finite or limited, is never subject to exhaustion, disease, breakage, or destruction. It can be neither increased nor decreased; hence it is never subject to growth or depletion, but is eternally perfect and complete. The realization of this truth and the recognition that there is no matter to grow, hence no growth of matter, destroyed the claim of an abnormal growth on the side of the head in a case that came to my attention, the healing taking place in a comparatively short time.

This evidence as to man's being spiritually substantial is also quite contrary to material sense evidence, which declares man to be material, possessing a certain amount of substance-matter. No one questions that this appears to be the case, but we have seen that if man's substance were matter, man's destiny would be dust, nothingness. And, is it not strange how earnestly mortals argue for this false evidence and its untenable conclusion! In Christian Science, matter is seen to be only a false mental concept, a false sense of substance, an illusion.

Nothing is more important on the student's part than the recognition of the fundamental fact that, since Spirit, good, is real, its opposite, matter, evil, must be unreal. One cannot maintain that both Spirit and matter are substance and expect to demonstrate Christian Science. This means that we have to deny reality or substance to matter, whether it claims to be good or evil, for if we admit that matter is real enough to be good, to give pleasure or satisfaction, by this very act we admit that matter is real enough to be evil, to cause pain and suffering. And if it seems difficult to deny matter's claim to reality, we may find it helpful to remind ourselves of the inevitable destiny of everything material—dust or nothingness; and we cannot accept the material evidence as true and real without accepting its conclusion.

Man—the Image Of Soul

Man in the image of God does not possess a personal, finite soul, but individually reflects infinite Soul. His Soul, being God, cannot sin, suffer, be lost, or die, but is sinless and eternal, wholly free from the mortal belief of sin and its penalty, death. The recognition of the unreality of sin and its claim to be man does not mean that Christian Scientists ignore the claims of sin, or evil, or that it is possible to indulge these claims without penalty; for sin brings its own penalty, just as a mistake in a multiplication problem brings a wrong answer. To get rid of the wrong answer, one must correct the mistake; and likewise to remove the penalty for sin, the belief of sin must be destroyed.

In Christian Science, man is freed from sin or evil by exposing its unreality, by seeing that it is no part of God or of His image and likeness. This involves repentance, reformation, and spiritualization of thought. The material, sinful sense is replaced by spiritual sense, by spiritual consciousness. In Soul, infinite, divine consciousness, and in its individualized manifestation, man, there is no sense of sin or of penalty.

As the likeness of Soul, individual man is an individual spiritual consciousness, expressing or embodying all right ideas. The embodiment of spiritual ideas, included and governed by divine Principle, is the only real body. So we see that the real man does not possess nor dwell in a material body; is not dependent on it nor governed by it. Even as a human being, man's consciousness is not in a material body, but this so-called material body is a mental concept included in human consciousness. This is why the human body may be healed by correcting one's thinking. If this body were something separate and apart from mind, it could not be affected in one way or another by thought. But since one's so-called material body is merely his concept of himself, his thinking about himself, to improve this thinking through spiritualization of thought must necessarily improve his body. Consequently there is no possibility of thought being corrected without improving the body.

Man—the Expression of Life

Man, reflecting the qualities of perfect Life, must be immortal, healthy, harmonious, pure, and sinless. His Life, being God, is without beginning and without end; hence he is not born, he does not go through a process of growth and development, nor one of decay and dissolution, and he does not die. He is coexistent and coeternal with his Maker. And in proportion to our understanding of these qualities of our true selfhood, we are able to overcome the mortal beliefs of sickness, sin, disease, old age, and death.

A case that came to my attention during the World War illustrates the effectiveness of this Science of man's true selfhood. A young officer was suddenly taken ill with influenza and double pneumonia, only having time to wire his family to obtain a practitioner for the case before being sent to the camp hospital. He was immediately placed in a ward set aside for hopeless cases, and his family was notified that if they wished to see him again, alive, they must come at once. When he told those in charge that he did not wish to take medicine, as he was under Christian Science treatment, they replied that this would be all right, as there was nothing medicine could do for him. On two different occasions the army doctors stated that he could not live for more than an hour longer, and ordered screens placed around his bed. A member of his family who was present kept the practitioner informed, and the crisis was promptly met each time. The complete healing required several weeks, but at the end of this time this officer was discharged in perfect health.

This case was watched with considerable amazement by the army doctors, who thought it was nothing less than a miracle that this man survived. They were not quite willing to give Christian Science full credit for the healing, although no other treatment had been used, so they attributed this officer's recovery, in part, to his good luck. But luck, or chance, does not enter into Christian Science healing, which is the certain result of the operation of spiritual law.

The belief of luck, or chance, is completely rejected by Christian Science, which reveals that what man is, what he has, and what he does, is determined by spiritual law, not by luck; and this truth, understood, frees one from this pernicious belief and its evil effects. God's law for man is perfect health, eternal life, unlimited usefulness, success, abundance—infinite good. And Christian Science teaches us to claim this glorious heritage now as the sons of God. Since this is God's law for man, luck, or chance, does not give it to him, nor can it take it from him. Its claim to do so is utterly false, and it is important to be alert to this claim and to recognize its falsity. Where God's law is actively operating there is no chance or luck—and His law is omnipresent.

Man—the Likeness of Love

As the image and likeness of divine Love, man has by reflection all of Love's qualities and attributes. Therefore, whatever is unlovely, unloving, and unlovable in reality is no part of man's true selfhood, but exists merely as a false sense of man, an impersonal lie. From this we see how it is possible really to love one's neighbor as oneself; for we are able to separate that which is unlovable from man, to recognize its falsity, and thus to reduce it to nothing. As we know our brother as the image and likeness of Love, we are really loving him, and thus fulfilling the Master's second commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." Only to the extent that we know our brother as the image of Love are we really loving ourselves. Is it not inspiring to realize that whatever does not trace back to Love is no part of man, that it is baseless, causeless, substanceless, and powerless? And as we realize this fact about any unlovely belief, we destroy its claim to presence, identity, and influence.

The Answer of Spiritual Evidence

From this brief consideration of spiritual evidence we have seen that man is altogether spiritual; that he is healthy, holy, harmonious, immortal; that he knows as God knows, and therefore he is intelligent, understanding, wise, and capable; that he is the embodiment of spiritual ideas, pure and sinless; and that he is lovely, loving, and lovable. The consideration of the other synonyms for God along these same lines will throw further light on man's true selfhood. My friends, this is the satisfactory answer to "What is man? What am I?" for it may be proved in our individual experience.

Knowing man as the image and likeness of God enables us to understand our true relationship to God, for we have seen that an image and likeness is the perfect expression of its original. Since an expression or reflection cannot be separated from that which it expresses, man must be, and is, inseparable from God, eternally at-one with his Father-Mother.

From this spiritual evidence we see that man's purpose as idea, image, is to express God, to manifest His presence, power, and glory. He is God's perfect witness or representative, and as such he is supplied moment by moment with all that he needs to express God perfectly. So we see that man is always employed, ever about the Father's business, ever necessary to the Father's business; for Mind's business is to express itself, and man is this perfect expression.

And I am sure it is becoming clearer to you what God is doing for you. He is maintaining you eternally in His likeness, and as such you have, by reflection, all that God is. Could the Father do more for His beloved son? We never have to ask God to do more for us, we need only to recognize what He is doing—and claim it.

And what is man's destiny? Can it be other than to experience the continuous unfolding of the infinite good that is his right now? Man in the likeness of God cannot have more good than he now has, for all good is his now, by reflection. Nor can he ever have less, for if he were to be separated from, or lose, one iota of good, he would cease to be God's image. Man's destiny is beautifully expressed by Mrs. Eddy in the following passage in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 82): "Man is the offspring and idea of the Supreme Being, whose law is perfect and infinite. In obedience to this law, man is forever unfolding the endless beatitudes of Being: for he is the image and likeness of infinite Life, Truth, and Love."

Purpose and Mode of Prayer

Since Christian Science reveals that God is perfect, and that He maintains man eternally at the standpoint of perfection, what is the function of prayer, or treatment? Obviously it is not to change God's will or His perfect creation. However, mortals are not conscious of this perfect creation, but are accepting a crude, ignorant, material sense of it, and are suffering from this wrong thinking. Their thinking about man, about themselves, needs to be corrected. They need to know man as God knows him; the false material beliefs need to be replaced with right, spiritual ideas. The purpose, therefore of prayer in Christian Science is to bring our thinking into adjustment with Principle, divine Mind. This is accomplished not by pleading with God, but by silently affirming the spiritual fact for the case—that which God knows — with the prayerful desire to realize it, and by denying the material evidence as false.

This form of prayer is the same as that used by the Master, which is beautifully described on pages 476 and 477 of Science and Health: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

These spiritual ideas coming to the human consciousness to heal and save are from God. The unfoldment of true selfhood to the human consciousness is the Christ, and brings with it complete salvation — perfect freedom from whatever is unlike God. The Master had such a clear understanding of his true selfhood as the image of God, the Christ, and manifested it to such an extent in thought and action, that he expected the true nature of God, which the Christ expresses, to be evident to his disciples. On one occasion he said, "Have I been so long time with you, and yet hast thou not known me, Phillip? he that hath seen me hath seen the Father; and how sayest thou then, Shew us the Father?" Jesus' other sayings plainly indicate that he was not claiming to be the Father. However, he knew that he was manifesting so clearly the Christ, his true selfhood, the image and likeness of the Father, that his disciples should have been able to know God by knowing His reflection.

Since man in reality is spiritually perfect now, whatever denies his present perfection is merely a false belief about him; and the spiritual understanding of man's true selfhood is all that is ever needed to destroy this lie, whether its manifestation in individual human experience seems to be disease, lack, or unemployment. And it is important to recognize that we only have to deal with error and correct it in the now. We must be alert never to give error a past, a present, or a future. The Scriptures tell us that "God requireth that which is past." In other words, only that which reflects God has existed, exists now, or ever will exist. Sometimes a problem claims to be the result of a past error, and as long as one admits error's claim to exist in the past, he is accepting its claim to produce an effect in the present.

The Solution of World Problems

It is particularly important to bear this point in thought when knowing the truth about world affairs. Most of the present-day problems claim root in past wrongs, such as past wars, unjust treaties of peace, old rivalries, and the like. In our effort to think rightly about present-day affairs, we must wipe out these claims of error to a past. We also need to do this in our individual experiences, and in our church work.

The world has long seemed faced with wars and threats of wars. Whereas every human effort to avert these phases of error and to establish peace is praiseworthy, the fact remains that human efforts at best have not made much progress toward any permanent solution. Here Christian Science offers the perfect remedy—the understanding of man's true selfhood as the son of God. As we realize that all men have one Father, the hatred based on the belief of nationality and race will be wiped out, and the universal brotherhood of man will become apparent. And in doing this we are loving our neighbor as ourselves.

As we know that in reality individual man in every case is the image and likeness of God and as such possesses all good by reflection, we see the falsity of the claim that man is divided into classes, such as the "haves" and "have nots." Hence there is no "have not" man and no "have not" nation. We all belong to the "haves," and in reality there is no man who can be made even to believe that he is a "have not." Since in God's universe there are no such classes of men or of nations, error cannot use any belief of such a false classification to cause strife or conflict. And, my friends, the realization of this truth daily on our part will accomplish much toward bringing about real peace, for, as we read in Science and Health (p. 559), "The 'still, small voice' of scientific thought reaches over continent and ocean to the globe's remotest bound."

Sometimes a student of Christian Science is heard to say, "I can heal discordant physical conditions readily, but when it comes to overcoming financial lack, I have no success." This is often due to the student's failure to recognize the claim of lack as being wholly mental. He is ensnared into accepting error's aggressive suggestion that the need is material and that, therefore, some form of matter, usually money, is necessary to meet it. Now as long as one admits that he does not have that which is needed, he is believing in lack or poverty as a fact. No wonder it continues to be manifested in his experience!

Therefore one's first step in handling this claim is vigorously to reverse this aggressive suggestion that he does not have that with which to meet the need, and to replace this with the joyful, grateful recognition that he has all that is necessary right now, and the ability to draw on it, to use it. For he has the spiritual understanding of his true selfhood as the son of God, and this understanding, utilized, is all that is needed to wipe out the belief of lack. This understanding does not produce the material supply to meet the need, but the realization of man's present spiritual perfection, completeness, sufficiency, and debtlessness destroys the belief of lack claiming presence in individual human consciousness, and when this false belief is wiped out of one's consciousness, it can have no manifestation in his experience, and there is nothing to deny his normal state of abundance.

The Discoverer and Founder

My friends, if you had an invaluable heritage of which you were ignorant, and someone devoted much of his life to discovering this, establishing your true identity, and making available to you the laws and rules by which you could claim your heritage, would you not be unceasingly grateful to such a one, love him, and cherish him as a very dear friend? To do less would be rank ingratitude, would it not? It is thus that I like to think of Mary Baker Eddy, who not only discovered our true identity as the sons of God and the glorious heritage that is truly ours, but who devoted some forty-five years of her life to the great work of making this discovery available to us, protecting it for us, and stating the rules and laws of the Science of true selfhood—Christian Science—in such a practical way that each of us, if he is willing to make the sincere effort, may understand them, utilize and demonstrate them, and lay hold of his God-given heritage—eternal perfection as the son of God.

Christian Scientists do not worship Mrs. Eddy. They revere her for her purity and spirituality of thought that made her the revelator of Truth in this age. They are grateful to her for her faithfulness and her willingness to endure hardships, persecution, and calumny in order to make this revelation available to all mankind. They love her because she loved them and all mankind so much. They regard her as their Leader because the final revelation of Truth is so completely set forth in her writings that the student may go to them for guidance on every question that arises in his individual experience.

The Christian Science Answer

My friends, I feel confident that from our brief discussion of these all-important questions, What am I? What is my purpose? What is my destiny? What is my relationship to God? What is He doing for me? you have found that the Christian Science answers are based on Scripture, and that they are demonstrable and therefore truly satisfying. And better still, you may make them your own and prove them in your individual experience, for this Science of true selfhood is available to everyone who will approach it with an open thought and strive daily to understand it and live it better.

On page 76 of Science and Health we read, "The sinless joy,—the perfect harmony and immortality of Life, possessing unlimited divine beauty and goodness without a single bodily pleasure or pain,—constitutes the only veritable, indestructible man, whose being is spiritual." This, my friends, is your true selfhood—the Christian Science answer to that age-old question, "What is man, that thou art mindful of him?"

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Decorative Arts Antiques

The Development of Ceramics Manufacture in England

Home Planning And Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Progress in English Pottery From 1650 to 1750

By Nina Fletcher Little

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many persons in America are today greatly interested in the subject of "old china." Some of them have inherited their pieces from forebears who came across the waters many years ago. Others have acquired their treasures with the idea of making definite collections. A few are really interested in the study of old-time ceramics.

Although small potteries were established in New England before 1650 and flourished in ever increasing numbers until toward the close of the 1800s, the products of most of these were simple household articles such as bean pots, pie plates, milk pans, etc. Fine china of every sort was imported, much of it from England, until well after 1825. Therefore, to recognize and appreciate much of the antique china which is found in America today, one must turn to England and see what the mother country was making and exporting to her colonies during the years from 1650 to 1850.

In illustration No. 1 may be seen a three handled cup, or posset pot, about eight inches in diameter, which shows the simple type of pottery which was being produced in England during the late 1600s. The body was of coarse earthenware, and the decorative designs, which sometimes included dates and initials, were traced on the background by means of lines and dots of slip. This consisted of clay mixed with water to a creamy paste suitable for applied decoration. These wares were distinctly English in origin and workmanship. They had much individuality, and were never turned out in large numbers, many of them bearing the name of the persons for whom they were made.

Wares From Holland and Germany

During this same period, however, three strains of foreign pottery began to find their into England. They gained such popularity that they gradually superceded the old slipware, and became important parts of the development of English pottery making. These newcomers were: Delft from Holland; fine redware from Holland and Germany; Rhenish salt-glazed stoneware from Raeren and Cologne.

The name Delft was taken from the town in Holland where this type of ware reached its highest development. Its body was soft and porous, and was covered by a thick white glaze which had oxide of tin in its composition, providing a good surface for the hand painted decoration. The three principal centers for its manufacture in England, were London, Liverpool and Bristol. It was made in great quantities from about 1630 to the end of the 1800s, when new developments in china making forced it off the market. Delft ware was often decorated with Oriental designs of figures, landscapes, and flowers, sometimes done entirely in blue, but also in other colors, with pleasing results. Illustration No. 2 shows a Delft puzzle jug, probably made in Liverpool, England, about 1750. A great deal of Delft ware was exported to America during the 1700s, and its manufacture has continued on the Continent to the present day. Considerable knowledge, however, is required to recognize old specimens which are relatively scarce.

Elers' Red Stone Ware

The second type of pottery of foreign inspiration was the fine red stoneware which was introduced into Staffordshire by the Elers brothers, who are thought to have come from Holland about 1690. As its name implies, this was a very hard earthenware requiring no glaze to make it water proof. The Elers made use of a vein of red clay which they found in the vicinity of their pottery, and they brought with them a finer technique of potting than any before practiced in England. They made many mugs, cups, and teapots, and turned their pieces on a lathe thereby making them thin and delicate. They used Chinese plum blossom sprays in relief as decoration. These were "stamped" by pressing small finely carved metal moulds against pads of wet clay placed on the sides of the vessels. After scraping away the extra clay the mould was lifted, revealing the design sharply molded. At a later period, plaster moulds came into use, and the designs became blurred and dull.

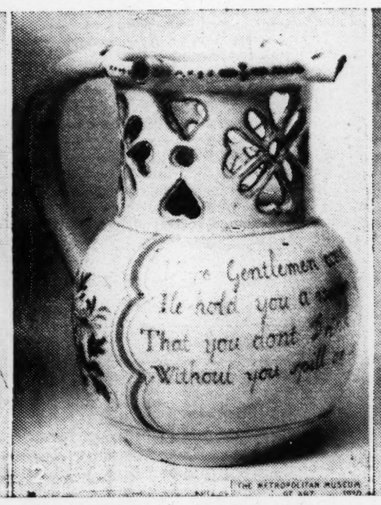
A mug thought to have been made by the Elers appears in Illustration No. 3, and comparison of it with the posset pot in Illustration No. 1 will show its fineness of body and decorative detail in comparison with the crude workmanship of the English piece of the same period. It is supposed that the Elers moved away from Staffordshire by 1710, but after their day many other potters continued the making of red earthenware of various types. About 1750 John Astbury made a redware which he glazed, and decorated with little stamped ornaments of white pipe clay.

The third type of pottery to be imported into England, and thereafter to remain permanently, was a gray stoneware which was sent over in great quantities during the 1600s from the Rhenish towns of Frechen, Raeren and Cologne. Many wine bottles of the type of Illustration No. 4 were made, most of them decorated with crude coats-of-arms, and some with bearded faces supposed to be caricatures of the unpopular Cardinal Bellarmine. In 1671 the English potter, John Dwight, applied for a patent to make stoneware of this sort, and he produced many similar jugs and other pieces. This stoneware received a salt glaze, produced by throwing common salt into the kiln while the pieces were being fired, the resultant vapour settling on them in a thin, glassy glaze.

Between 1720 and 1730 great improvements were made, and a white body superseded the coarse gray body of the earlier period. These pieces were very light in weight and were shaped in finely cut moulds, which were sometimes of odd shapes, as the teapot in Illustration No. 5. Others were decorated by means of painting in rich colors, such as the handsome plate in Illustration No. 6. Examples may be found in America today, and are designated by the general name of "salt-glaze."

Note: Mrs. Little's first article appeared on this page July 16.

Slip ware posset cup, nearly 8 inches dia., marked "Mary Shiffilbottom 1705." In Metropolitan Museum. Inscription and ornament are in high relief.

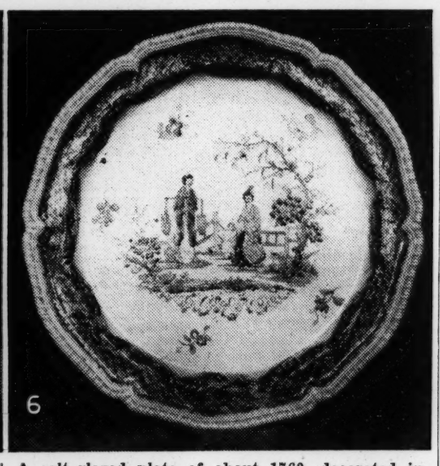


Delft puzzle jug, probably made in Liverpool about 1750. The puzzle is to pour or drink without spilling.

Red stoneware mug, probably by Elers Bros., 1690-1700; silver rimmed; from author's collection.

Salt glazed stoneware jug, European, 1600's. Duplicated in England in 1670's by John Dwight.

Salt glazed teapot dating about 1750. The white body was perfected by Potter Thomas Astbury in 1720, by mixing ground flint with the usual clay.



A salt-glazed plate of about 1760, decorated in enamel colors, painted over the glaze in Chinese style then fashionable in England and Europe.

American Regency

Calling the movement American Regency, R. H. White Co. developed six color tones likely to appeal to any family, and have given them names associated with the early days of this nation.

To go with this color range, they have chosen types of the best designed mahogany furniture in favor in the early 1800s, and adapted many of those types and shapes to present-day desires for style and use. Colors are red, a green, a blue, a bisque, a rose and a yellow and to make sure there's no mistake about the precise hue, the names of five of the first six Presidents and a patriot are attached to them—Jefferson, Adams, Monroe, Madison, Jackson and Franklin.

These ideas are set forth in interiors so spacious as to preclude wholly homelike effects in arrangement, while successfully displaying the furniture and demonstrating several color schemes. The gallery-like living room with a fireplace set in one side, has a sage-green carpet, lighter walls.

The dining portion has a suggestion of separation, by a partial wall. Here Sheraton's manner prevails, enlivened by bay-window curtains in wide red and white vertical stripes, on which flower clusters hang. One large bedroom has ash gray walls, a shallow recess papered in a drapery pattern. In the recess stand beds in black and gold, in design current when Madison and Monroe were Presidents.

The Story of Gems and Jewelry, Through the Centuries

It is no ordinary task in the world of authors to produce the material for a volume on 5,000 Years of Gems and Jewelry. Yet this has been done by Frances Rogers and Alice Beard; the publishers of the book are Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York; the price, $2.50.

As in the story of 5,000 Years of Glass, by the same writers, it is impossible to trace to its beginnings man's esteem for the bright-colored mineral crystals that we call precious stones. Early Egyptian tombs furnish the evidence for the most remote knowledge these writers find. This is abundant, with examples corresponding to nearly all modern forms.

No doubt the beauty of gems made the chief attraction to these people, and to later ones, but to this was added belief in the power of gems to protect wearers from harm from numerous imagined sources. Efficiency in this respect was given direction by engraving each stone with a symbol of certain potency, common ones being the falcon, scarab and lotus flower. Much gold was used in those early days to hold stones and to set off their color and sparkle, as may be seen in examples displayed in many museums. Later than Egyptians, goldsmiths of Greece, Etruria, Rome, successively wrought according to tastes of their times, and the characteristics of their peoples, and in these pages connect the record with that of the Egyptians and continue it to beginnings of the Christian era.

During the next dozen centuries the church gave a fresh impetus to the arts, all of which were encouraged by liberal patronage. The works of architects, sculptors, woodcarvers and painters were supplemented by that of goldsmiths, who wrought in precious metals and gems myriad lavishly costly enrichments for churches and vestments.

Late in these Medieval centuries guilds grew strong and an apprentice goldsmith-jeweler worked for eight to ten years to become a master, fitted to practice his craft independently, but still under the guild's strict rules. Even though aiming to be a painter or sculptor, this was a part of his preparation, as it was of Botticelli's (1444-1510).

Dating some 50 years later came Benvenuto Cellini, a conspicuous example of this thorough schooling in a time when all fine works of man's hands were equally respected as arts, whether done with brush, chisel, jeweler's hammer or engraver's needle. So, the fully trained artist was required to be skilled in all.

Through the Renaissance—about 1300 to 1600—the development of tastes in gems and jewelry is followed in these pages, as it progressed in several countries. In the last years of this period, a subject which has appeared very distant in time and place seems to approach within familiar range, with chapters introducing the fashions in precious stones followed by Queen Elizabeth and her French contemporaries.

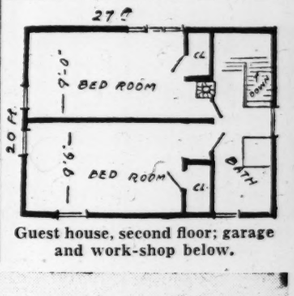
From then on, use of gems and types of their settings followed closely prevailing fashions, whether sumptuous or austere, in home furnishings, dress, and art in general. At present, simplicity interrupted by bold accents expresses free personalities and individualism, in home design, decoration, manners, and what men and women wear—and of course in their ornaments of dress.

In its latter half this book deals with physical and technical facets of gems and their manipulation, with such historical matter as the stories of several famous diamonds. It seems that every precious, semi-precious and ornamental stone must be accounted for here briefly or at length, many of the names having familiar Biblical connotations. It is a readable and entertaining book, well indexed, that holds answers to all questions on gems that most people are likely ever to ask. All this is enlivened by constant connection with lives and cultures of peoples, through the many centuries covered.

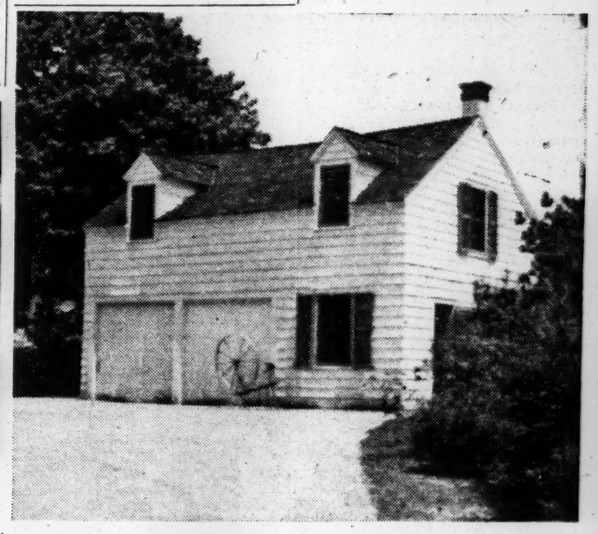
C. G. B.

To Clean Varnish

Varnished hardwood floors that have never been waxed should not, as a rule, be washed with water. However, if they are badly soiled they may be gone over with a cloth wrung from slightly soapy warm water, followed by a second wiping with a rag moistened with clean water. Wipe dry immediately and polish with an oil-treated mop.



Guest house, second floor; garage and work-shop below.



Moved back, and aside, it became a guest-house and garage.

A Garage and Guest House That Was an Old Barn

The old barn stood end to the road, unused and shabby.

In these days of economy, and perhaps more wisdom, in expenditures, there is a tendency to find out what can be done "with what you have." For instance, we often wonder if there is anything that could or should be done with a particular old barn, carriage shed or garage on our property. The answer is, that with some foresight and careful planning there seem to very few old buildings that cannot be made over and become profitably attractive and practical in one way or another.

An example here shows how a dilapidated barn was renovated and made into a small, but pleasing garage and guest house. This country barn actually extended through an old roadside fence, and one could hardly imagine a more forlorn looking old building, on the bleak wintry morning when it was first noticed.

Some time later, I learned that the new owner of the property was contemplating moving the barn and making from it a necessary garage—and then I became curious.

The frame was sturdy enough to warrant moving it, and a local mover agreed to haul it back 60 feet from the road for the sum of $50. On a site considerably nearer the house the foundation was built by a local mason with the help of a neighbor's boy during their off hours, using stones from the old walls around the property; this cost another $50. A foundation for the future fireplace was built and left at this time.

Two new doors were cut in and space partitioned off for two cars. This finished, still there was ample room left overhead, and this was studied as to the cost to make this into guest quarters.

The local carpenter put in windows and partitions, using old latches, hinges and locks found in the house and barn; window screens were made and the barn newly shingled. The cost of all this labor and material came to a price which the owner had decided was practical to spend—a little less than $300.

The rural mason made a cement floor for the shower stall, to be ready for the new plumbing, including placing of fixtures, traps and pipes. This was placed in two days, the water being piped from main house on top of the ground and connection made to septic tank near the barn, the plumbing costing $70.

As is shown on the plan, this made a large two-car garage on the first floor; upstairs two large rooms and bath. In this case these are to be used for bedrooms, but could easily be used as living room, bedroom, and bath. There are no kitchen facilities in the barn, but at some future date the room down stairs is going to be kitchen and dining room combined. Although small, it would be quite adequate for the country where one expects to live outdoors much of the time.

The interior was left rough, with all the sturdy old beams showing, and this was all stained, waxed or oiled when the exterior was painted. This was done by the owners themselves, the material costing approximately $25.

The floors are to be the Cape Cod spattered paint sort which are so often seen in old New England houses. These are charming with their intricate design varying from polka dots to dashing, mysterious motifs.

The whole cottage presented such a homey atmosphere with its green shutters and newly planted garden, it was not surprising to me to see it taken possession at once by a family of wrens. They were followed closely by newly married guests of the owner, who had such a grand experience making a garage-cottage "with what she had!"

K. B.

Paint makes your property more attractive and livable

Do you know anything else that improves the appearance of a house the way a good job of painting does? A newly painted house has an air of self-respect that commands respect from those who see it, and moves its occupants up a notch in general esteem. And then, too, the house is much pleasanter to live in!

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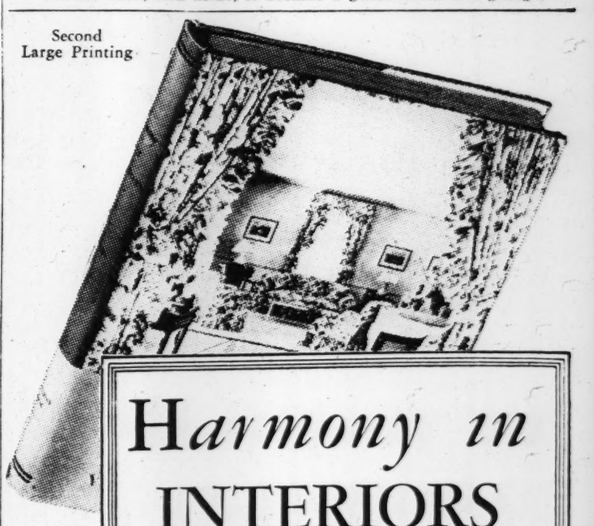

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Wide World

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Leader of French resistance to Germany, whose arrival at Dakar raises vital issues.

Repulse of British Forces At Dakar Reported by Vichy

By the Associated Press

The Vichy French version of the Dakar incident was that British forces today had made several attempts to land troops in French West Africa to seize its capital and chief port of Dakar but each of the assaults was repulsed.

The main landing attempt was made at Rufisque Beach just northeast of Dakar at about 1 a. m., it was said. The British were reported "thrown back by French colonial troops with heavy losses for the invaders."

Under cover of heavy gun fire from warships, one transport approached Refisque Bay and anchored shortly before 1 a. m., said dispatches reaching here.

A landing party of not more than 200 men immediately set out for the shore.

They were met by machine gun fire and the Dakar dispatch said the troops were forced back to their ship.

Several other less serious attempts to land also were warded off by the French forces at Dakar, said to total four regiments, or 6,000 men.

In a telegram to Governor General Pierre Boisson of French West Africa, Marshal Philippe Pétain expressed his "entire confidence" in the French African forces.

"France is following with emotion and confidence your resistance to mercenary treason and British aggression," said the telegram.

"Under your high authority Dakar is showing an example of courage and fidelity. All metropolitan France is proud of your attitude and resolution and of the forces you command. I congratulate you and express my entire confidence."

In the course of the fighting one French submarine was hit by a British shell, while a British cruiser was hit by a French coastal battery.

Besides the land defenses at Dakar, French defenses include three cruisers and three destroyers which recently arrived from Toulon, France, and have been prevented by the British from leaving. They are the cruisers Montcalm, Georges Leygues and Gloire and the destroyers L'Audacieux, Le Malin and Le Fantastique.

All Night Battle

Dispatches from Dakar said the battle, which began yesterday when British naval vessels shelled the city for eight hours, had continued all night in a heavy fog, which was said to have hampered the movements of the British troopships.

Vichy Government sources said that all landing attempts would meet with strong resistance.

It was indicated that the British operations were aimed at trying to surround the city by land and cut it off from the interior. This move was viewed here as a prelude to an attempt to wrest the entire colony from the Pétain regime.

Vichy Government advices, however, said the British squadron consisted of two battleships, four cruisers, "several" destroyers and six transports.

The bombardment began at 2:15 p. m. yesterday, after Pierre Boisson, Governor General of French West Africa, had refused Gen. Charles de Gaulle's order to surrender.

Three French cruisers and three destroyers, trapped in the harbor since Sept. 22 when they were turned back by the British as they attempted to sail for France with provisions, returned the fire. Their fate was uncertain.

Wireless Station Hit

The shelling continued until after 10 p. m. Among the buildings struck during the firing was the Dakar wireless station but it was reported still functioning.

It was the second time that Dakar had figured in the growing friction between France and Britain. Only July 8 British air and naval forces attacked the new French battleship Richelieu at Dakar to keep her from falling into German hands and the Admiralty lated announced she had been put out of action.

Only five days before the British fleet had attacked a French naval squadron off Oran, in the Mediterranean Sea, sinking several war vessels and damaging a number of others.

Dakar, situated on Cape Verde, westernmost point of the African continent, is vital from a strategic point of view.

In addition to providing a base controlling the ocean route between Europe and Brazil, Dakar is important as a railhead communicating with the African interior. It is linked by cable with France.

The city itself has a population of about 34,000, of whom approximately 3,000 are whites.

British Act in French Africa

Continued from Page 1

more than probable. Several times in the past few months there have been reports of German planes bringing Nazi "experts" to Dakar. But it is fairly clear that the Nazis had not yet had an opportunity to develop their schemes very fully.

Some Doubt on Intention

The fact that the British have for once got the jump on the Germans in this Dakar expedition is in itself of major importance. The outcome of the engagement in Dakar harbor is unknown at the time of writing, but there is reason to believe that the British, appreciating fully as they do the necessity of not letting Dakar fall into hostile hands, would see to it that General de Gaulle got sufficient naval and military support to ensure success of the action, if the French leader intends to push the affair to an armed contest, which is not yet sure.

In any event this initiative, and in particular the sending out from Britain of an expeditionary force, may well mark the turning point in the war.

It is evidence of the new offensive attitude that characterizes the British defensive war, and it is a significant indication that Britain is now determined to neglect no move that will assist in bringing about victory as soon as possible.

In line with this new positive approach to problems raised by the war, the British Government is understood to be ready to go far indeed to arrange naval co-operation with the United States in the Pacific. In light of Japan's latest moves in Indo-China, the importance of an Anglo-American agreement to share Singapore as a naval base is realized here to be greater than ever.

Canadian Schools Aid English Guests By New Gradings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—School principals and teachers are attempting to aid children from Britain who are facing difficulties in changing from the English to the Canadian system.

At first Montreal teachers graded the English guest scholars according to age, so that a 12-year English boy was put in the same class as the Canadian 12-year-old. This, however, proved unsatisfactory, and regrading is being undertaken.

The guest pupils are behind classmates in some subjects and far advanced in others. They are proficient in Latin, while their Canadian companions in the same grade know little or nothing of the language. Likewise the English scholars are found to be far behind the Canadians in the French language. This presents difficulties, because French is a compulsory subject in the curriculum of the schools in the Province of Quebec.

Kidnaper's Capturer Honored by Fair Day

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24 (AP)—Friday has been designated as Cecil Wetzel Day at the Golden Gate International Exposition. Mr. Wetzel, El Dorado County lumber mill owner, took the supreme risk to capture the armed kidnaper of Marc de Tristan Sunday.

British Finances Sound, Keynes Assures Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 24—Confident, reasoned optimism regarding Britain's financial position after one year of war, combined with a plea that the Government should adopt any policy however drastic "which will keep its position as sound and good as it is now," was the outstanding feature of a radiocast to the Nation last night by Mr. John Maynard Keynes, one of Britain's leading economists.

To a nation accustomed to think of Mr. Keynes mainly as a critic warning the Nation of dire financial perils ahead, it was a pleasant surprise to hear him last night marshal a number of significant concrete facts so as to justify his present optimism.

The chief among these were that he could detect no symptoms of currency inflation and "no significent degree of budgetary inflation," that prices were still under control, that the gap between national expenditure and national revenue was not widening uncontrollably.

Per Cent of Loss Small

Dealing with losses in national wealth due to enemy action Mr. Keynes pointed out that though "a million pounds worth of destruction is a frightful sight to see" even were Britain to suffer a million pounds worth of damage every night for a year only four per cent of Britain's buildings and their contents would be destroyed.

So far 1,500,000 tons of British shipping has been destroyed by enemy action but this is replaceable by a normal year's building. Having examined the situation from the standpoint of losses, Mr. Keynes concludes, "After taking all these things into account, our total loss of wealth is certainly not greater than the amount by which we had increased it in the two or three years before the war; which means that after a year of war Great Britain remains richer in national wealth than it was at the beginning of 1937."

Sees No Dangers Ahead

Mr. Keynes even went further in his optimism when he laid down the assertion that no financial disaster either during or after the war was inevitable, and that nothing that has been done or has happened made insurmountable the tasks of paying for the war and maintaining the standard of living after the war. In fact, he even declared that "There is no reason why most people should not look forward to higher standards of life after the war than they have enjoyed yet."

But simultaneously he warned the Nation that it was only at the beginning of the real financial strain of the war and that it might have to experience economic restrictions similar to those that Germany has had for the last five years.

He therefore pleaded for "a policy, however, drastic about taxes and savings, wages and prices," so as to meet the situation. He also indicated clearly that despite his optimism he is unwilling to abandon his plan for augmenting the Government resources by compulsory savings—"deferred pay" — still believing that the time will come when that or some equally drastic plan will be necessary.

The Opposite View

While accepting Mr. Keynes' optimism regarding Britain's general financial position, certain financial experts here today appear somewhat skeptical regarding his statement that he can detect no symptoms of inflation. They point out that the present big rise in wage rates indicate that a certain inflationary movement is in progress and that such wage increases must result in greater increases in prices, as Mr. Keynes himself points out in his brochure "How to Pay for the War."

A rise in prices, they therefore argue, may be immediately ahead, so that the small rise in prices hitherto noted is not sufficient proof that the financial position is completely under control.

It must also be added that the absence of any "significant degree of budgetary inflation," according to Mr. Keynes, despite the big current budget deficit, indicates that capital resources—gold and other foreign holdings—have been largely drawn upon. Such resources are not unlimited and the maintenance of the present position will depend very largely upon Britain's maintaining its export markets.

Today's reports that a new and influential mission is going to South America to initiate an exports drive there indicates that the government is alive to the importance of this issue.

Last Wood Courthouse In N. C. Bows to Progress

ROBBINSVILLE, N. C.—North Carolina's last remaining wooden Courthouse, located in this picturesque mountain county seat, is to be erased by the hand of progress. A structure of brick, stone, steel and concrete, to cast $87,750, will take its place.

The present Courthouse, which will give way to the modern structure that will house Graham County's records and provide office space for its officials, was built in 1895. Like the old Courthouse, the new fireproof structure will enjoy the unique distinction of being located nearer the capitals of six other States than North Carolina's own capital city of Raleigh.

Ciano, von Ribbentrop One On Partitioning of Europe

ROME, Sept. 24 (AP)—An exchange of telegrams today between German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano asserted that Germany and Italy reached "complete agreement" on post-war plans to remake Europe and Africa in recent parleys here.

Beneath the formalities of the departing guest and the host were certain disclosures that their talks here went beyond winter war plans.

Herr von Ribbentrop said, in part:

"I am filled with great satisfaction from having been able, on the Führer's orders, to discuss with Il Duce and you, in the present phase of the fight against England, important problems relative to future common political ends and future systematization of the security of our vital spaces and note that therein, as ever, there is complete agreement in our opinions."

Count Ciano replied, in part:

"The Rome talks again showed in this historic moment the complete solidarity of the Axis Powers and their absolute community of intentions for the new order which the Führer and Il Duce will install with the final victory of our two peoples."

Today Count Ciano gave Eiji Amau, the Japanese Ambassador, a 40-minute interview during which they were understood by reliable sources to have discussed the general European situation, the result of the von Ribbentrop talks and the Axis position toward the Japanese occupation in French-Indo-China.

Count Ciano was understood to have assured the Ambassador of Italy's sympathy with the Japanese action.

Axis Defies World

BERLIN, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Axis Powers will fight Britain to the bitter end without the slightest compromise, regardless of who may yet rally to its support, authorized German sources said today after the return of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop from his Rome conferences with Premier Mussolini.

Without going into the details of the Rome Parley, they characterized the conferences as having included "all the questions necessary for the defeat of Britain."

Not only will there be no compromise, they said, but "the fight against England will be continued on all fronts."

Using a figure of speech taken from dueling, these sources elaborated, saying: "The Rome conversations dealt not only with thrust and parry by principals, but also with all possible activity by actual and potential seconds."

Foreign correspondents understood this to mean chiefly the United States, but authorized sources declined to specify any country.

The Axis Powers, it was said authoritatively, are building a new order that is the antithesis of the British conception of world domination.

"All European peoples possessing the virility to live are to become equal members in the European community," these sources said.

"The battle for this concept already is decided. The new Europe already is in the process of formation. England alone is the enemy of all young, strong, powerful nations.

"To what extent Britain's seconds, who on the whole represent not peoples, but groups with ties to international capitalism, understand this conception is theoretically interesting, but has no political importance whatsoever."

There were indications that Greece's role in the Mediterranean would come under close Axis scrutiny and there were suggestions of possible "positive" action to clarify the Greek position.

Spain's Part

MADRID, Sept. 24 (AP)—Spain will play a role of the "utmost importance" in the Mediterranean and Africa as a result of German and Italian determination to oust the British from that area, Madrid newspapers declared yesterday.

The newspaper Informaciones, which published a dispatch to this effect from its Berlin correspondent, went further to say that "Britain is trapped and foresees the end of her power in the east."

"After Egypt and Palestine then the hour will have arrived for the liberty of the western Mediterranean," the newspaper asserted "When the Mediterranean is mentioned Spain must occupy the most prominent and important place."

Civilian Defense in Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Ontario has appointed a special committee to carry out civilian defense of the province, according to a recent announcement by Premier M. F. Hepburn.

Provincial Attorney General Conant has been appointed chairman of the Provincial Civilian Defense Committee.

The purpose of the committee is to provide adequate machinery for the direction and protection of the civilian population in the event of an emergency, whether arising from war causes or otherwise. In addition to co-ordinating all civilian effort affecting safety and care of the people, the organization will assist the military and police. It will not, however, take any military duties or accept any direct responsibility for the active defense of the country. It is a volunteer organization to assist the civilian population to meet any major disturbance that affects their life, explained Mr. Conant.

Under the organization, Provincial A. R. P. officers are expected to work in close co-operation with the Department of Defense. The Province will be divided into municipal areas with a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and directors of police force, fire, medical, public utility and transportation services. The organization is expected to be able to meet any emergency situation.

Other areas will be urged through committees to enlist and train volunteers, such as first aid posts, fire fighters, etc.

The Government feels the situation is so serious and uncertainties so great that every precaution by way of civilian defense should be taken, said Mr. Conant, at the first meeting of the Civilian Protective Committee.

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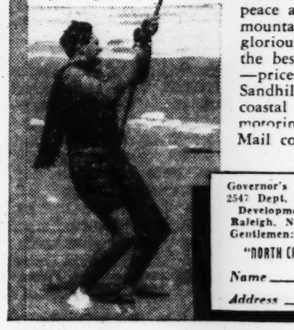

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Communists Off Ballot

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—The State Electoral Board has ruled Communist Party candidates off the Illinois election ballot, holding that their nominating petitions were defective.

Frank Mucci of Peoria, candidate for Governor, charged that a "reign of terror" in the State prevented free circulation of petitions.

Speaking of Incidentals

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Hotel and Resort Advertising
Every Friday

Northeastern Back Gets Pilot's License—Crimson Opponents May Be Pressed

Phil Sheridan of Malden Completes C. A. A. Course

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Like many other boys who found model plane building a start along the path to commercial aviation, Phil Sheridan of Malden and Northeastern has just seen his youthful hobby develop into a pilot's license.

The blocking back on Coach Jimmy Dunn's current Husky eleven this summer completed the C. A. A. program—with studies in navigation, meteorology, and civil air regulation—spent some 37 hours in the air, passed his test, and is now waiting for official red tape to be unwound before the license is sent here from Washington.

By a Staff Photographer
Phil Sheridan

Sheridan's first contact with aeroplanes came when he and his brother, Ed, began modeling planes as youngsters. The two were so fascinated by the air that both determined to become pilots, but the 21-year-old Phil is the only one so far to accomplish that aim. Ed, two years older, planned to join Phil at the airport this summer, but found his thesis for his Master's degree in electrical engineering at M. I. T. too demanding of his time.

Ed plans, however, to take the C. A. A. course next summer, at a time when Phil is piling up hours towards the 200 necessary for a transport pilot's license. The older brother's interest in planes continues, however, to be a hobby, while Phil's has developed into a life ambition.

To Hire Plane

Sheridan's work at Northeastern, where he is a junior and is majoring in mechanical engineering, helps him with his flying, and the practical flying he got this summer helps him at Northeastern. With the license he expects to receive within a few days, he will be able to fly wherever he likes. In order to pile up hours Phil plans to hire a plane and take up a friend this fall and next spring. The hiring of a plane is costly, $8 per hour, but taking along a passenger cuts the cost in two for him.

In appearance Sheridan is a determined-looking chap who stands over six feet and weighs close to 180 pounds. Last year he played center for the Huskies, but this year was transferred to blocking back. He plays his first game at that new position against Rhode Island State last Saturday, and according to Coach Dunn performed a very creditable job.

Played Tackle

Phil's first gridiron training came under Warren McGuirk at Malden High School, where for two years he played first-string tackle. There he learned the defensive side of football which pleased Dunn so much last Saturday. Jimmy believes that Sheridan needs only to polish his offensive play to develop into one of the best blocking backs he has ever had at the intown institution.

As a consequence Sheridan will again hold down a starting assignment this Saturday against Vermont. With him in the backfield will be three sophomores, Fran Murry, Ed Sakovitz, and Jim Shea, all of whom were impressive in their varsity debuts against the Rams.

Shea's Passing

Shea especially took Dunn's eye, for his passing against Rhode Island was just what Dunn was looking for. His assumption of the tailback duties forces the veteran Eddie Barry back to the second team, for Murray appears capable of filling the wingback spot, the only other position Barry might fill. Ed Macfarland of Winthrop, who started at wingback, has been shifted to end to take the place of the veteran Ernie Colantonio.

All in all, Dunn declared himself fairly well satisfied with his defense, but that he was disappointed at the blocking in the line. In fact, the failure of the guards to fulfill their assignments properly caused the Husky attack to stall almost for the first time since Dunn has been at Northeastern. Heretofore the Huskies have been able to gain on the ground in practically every game, even though the scores of games might have gone against them.

For the Vermont game the line will include Jim Reilly and Macfarland at end, Capt. Dean Williams and Art Handler at tackle, Len Erickson and Charlie Abend at guard, and Dick Grey at center. The Catamounts have a good small college team this fall, but the Huskies are looking for their first victory in two sessions—and may get it.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Washington at New York.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Detroit.
St. Louis at Cleveland.

National League

New York at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Boston, played as part of double-header yesterday.

Tomorrow

National League

Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Philadelphi at Boston.
New York at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

American League

St. Louis at Cleveland.
Chicago at Detroit.
Boston at Philadelphia (2).
Washington at New York.

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Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Grid Briefs

Coach Frank Leahy looked over his football squad at Boston College today and smiled. Every man was back in action and ready to start for New Orleans and Tulane tomorrow shortly before noon. Last of those returning for duty were Dave White, guard, and Ted Williams, halfback, both of whom have been sidelined a week. Contact work in preparation for the game with the Green Wave is still prohibited, and the squad is merely running through dummy scrimmages.

* * *

Out at Nickerson Field, Coach Pat Hanley is stressing his passing attack as he prepares his Terrier team for the visit of the Norwich Cadets Saturday. As far as setting up a defense for the Norwich attack is concerned, Pat is pretty much in the dark, for Scout Bob McKelvie returned from the Cadets' game with Montclair Teachers last Saturday with just about as much information as the Tulane scouts got at Boston College.

* * *

Two changes in the Tufts prospective line-up for its game with Bowdoin this week end were made yesterday by Coach Lew Manly. Grant Curtis impressed with his kicking and line-plunging and was placed at full back, while Al Watts, a letterman who came out late for practice because of a summer job which just concluded, won a berth at tackle.

* * *

Dick Harlow cannot seem to get things going the way he would like over at Harvard. A scrimmage session yesterday brought him only disappointment, though he did praise the work of Loren McKinney at end, and of Capt. Joe Gardella, Mel Gordon, and Bill Brown in the backfield. Gardella counted the only touchdown of the session.

* * *

Coach Tuss McLaughry will be lacking only one man as his Bowdoin team opens its season with Wesleyan Saturday. Bill Sheehan, speedy back, is the only member of the squad still out. The successful All-Star coach is stressing passing and blocking this week.

* * *

Yale will field another team this fall with a good passer in the backfield. Ray Anderson, who was out last year because of ineligibility, caught Coach Ducky Pond's eye as he flipped a touchdown pass to Hovey Seymour, the Blue's best running back. Observers of the Elis yesterday marked a definite improvement in blocking and the execution of plays.

* * *

Virginia Military Institute is reported as having one of the strongest Virginia teams in the Southern Conference, and it is said that its appearance at Durham Saturday will give the Duke eleven its hardest opening game in years. The report may not mean too much, however, for it is too wholeheartedly confirmed by Eddie Cameron, Duke backfield coach.

* * *

The improvement of Don Begin in the blocking back assignment has complicated Coach George Sauer's problems at New Hampshire. Sauer thought he had that post all taken care of by Bill Feeney and Pete Meneghin, but Begin's improvement has left Meneghin on the outside looking in. In fact Begin, if he continues to impress in practice this week, may get the starting nod over Feeney for the opener with Colby Saturday.

Stengel Sees His Pitchers Perform Well

Maybe it is a far-fetched thought, but it is just as well that this National League pennant is settled now. The lowely Boston Bees are playing great ball at present and after the final home game here tomorrow they head for a two-day stop in Brooklyn and wind up the current season against the Giants in New York.

If Brooklyn were still in the thick of the pennant race against the Cincinnati Reds these Bees, the way they are playing today, might prove to be the difference between the Dodgers winning and losing. And maybe that wouldn't be a situation Casey Stengel, erstwhile manager of the Brooklyns, would like!

Good Pitching

Perhaps the Bees are not batting too lustily at all times, but neither are their opponents these days. The local brand of pitching is comparable with the staff of a club deserving of a higher place in the standing. Posedel, Salvo, Errickson and Tobin comprise a better than ordinary staff for regular rotation and it is likely to be augmented especially when young fellows turn in surprise assignments such as happened yesterday.

After losing the first game of the double-header yesterday, 6 to 2, Casey Stengel sent young Tom Earley, local boy, to the mound and he turned in a three-hit performance shutting out the Phillies, 8 to 0, and granting only one base on balls. Manuel Salvo started the first game and worked eight inning, allowing only six hits and three runs, two of the six hits being home runs by Catcher Warren. Salvo went out of the game with the score 3-2 against him when Stengel sent in Hassett to pinch hit.

Phils Did Well

In fact pitching assignments for both sides were carried out remarkably well. Johnny Podgajny, rookie twirler from Ottawa, worked the first game for the Phils and gave the Bees only six hits and two runs. He did not pass a man and generally handled the Bees easily. Hugh Mulcahy, Brighton boy, pitched well for the Phils in the second game being reached for only seven hits, but he passed seven men and his slow ball proved too good for local hitters when hits counted.

* * *

Eddie Miller and Gene Moore contributed sparkling defensive plays in the field . . . Moore made a thrilling low gloved hand catch and Miller dove after a ground ball headed for centerfield and threw to second, but Bama Rowell appeared so startled at the play that he failed to cover the bag . . . Plenty of amusement for fans and team mates came out of a triple by Ray Berres . . . The Bee catcher is almost amazed when he so much as doubles, not to mention a triple.

* * *

George Barnicle, another of the younger crop of pitchers in the Bee fold, will take the mound against the Phils tomorrow with Syl Johnson the probable choice to oppose him . . . Only 1,650 attended the game and several of that number were Legionnaires . . . Mike Menoskey, Red Sox outfielder some 20 years ago, visited the press box . . . He is here with the Legion group from Detroit.

* * *

Red Sox wind up their road trip for the season against the Athletics with double-headers today and tomorrow . . . When they return here Thursday they entertain Washington for two days and close out the 1940 season with Connie Mack and his Athletics Saturday and Sunday . . . Local fans may get a peek at Lupien, former Harvard first baseman now with the Red Sox. **W. M.**

Champions Concentrate —By Pap'

Dick CHAPMAN ... IS NATIONAL AMATEUR GOLF KING BECAUSE HE CONCENTRATED ON GOLF AT THE EXPENSE OF ALL ELSE
Hank GREENBERG MADE THE SWITCH TO THE OUTFIELD SUCCESSFULLY BECAUSE HE LIVES BASEBALL DAY AND NIGHT
Detroit
Don McNEILL
THE NATIONAL SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPION QUIT COLLEGE FOR A YEAR TO PLAY TENNIS ABROAD
PAP'

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McCoy Depends on Daggett For Good Colby Grid Team

WATERVILLE, Maine, Sept. 24 (AP)—"In the first place," drawled grid-wise Al McCoy, "we have Johnny Daggett."

That, the Colby football coach explained, is saying a heaping mouthful.

"The boy can kick, pass, block, tackle and run—oh, how he can run! So, naturally, I am building the team around him."

McCoy's faith in his apple-cheeked, nimbled-toed halfback seems well grounded. The diminutive triple threater was one sound reason why Colby last fall shared the bitterly-fought Maine series championship with her long-time rival, Bowdoin. Daggett may be the man to topple Bowdoin this year, but McCoy isn't any too cheery on that point.

Waterville Boy

A big, blond sophomore back named Bobby Lafleur, who like Daggett is a Waterville boy, is the best passer to wear moleskins at Colby in the last four years, says Al, and with four good receivers on the other end, the Mule passing attack should be something downright fancy.

Dn Scioletti of Swampscott, Mass., who was a freshman standout two years ago, has returned to school and appears slated to do some damaging middle-of-the-line battering.

With the exception of Daggett, all the returning veterans hail from nearby Massachusetts. They're Mel Baum of Malden, Wendall Brooks of Saugus, Jim Daly of Revere, Helin of Quincy, and Bill Hughes of Brockton.

Needs Center

The center of the line is McCoy's chief concern these days. Last season, with aggressive Joe O'Neil a tower of strength in that position, there were no difficulties. Three hopefuls who haven't played a game of college football are seeking to succeed him.

"On the gloomy side of the picture is the fact that whatever the starting line-up, six of the players will be playing virtually their first game of college football, and don't forget that there is no substitute for experience," McCoy said.

The one-time Northeastern University mentor also bemoans that a lack of adequate replacements is going to hit the team. His squad of 25 or so is about the tiniest in New England, he said.

No False Hopes

Colby's schedule doesn't give him any false hopes. Second game on the list is City College of New York. The rest are New England foes, and, asks McCoy sadly, "Where is there any easy college team in New England?"

It looks as though the Mules are going to rely heavily on an air offensive with considerable hocus-pocus, a game McCoy specializes in. When he first tried razzle-dazzle on his Colby candidates four years ago the result was pathetic. But since then he has had a chance to drill them in the tricky art.

As a last woeful observation, Al says that if his team wins four and drops three, he'll be supremely happy. Then cheerfully: "But don't forget, with a scoring threat like Johnny Daggett, anything can happen in any game."

Here's the schedule:

Sept. 28, New Hampshire; Oct. 5, City College of New York at New York; Oct. 12, Vermont at Burlington; Oct. 19, Middlebury; Oct. 26, Bowdoin; Nov. 2, Maine at Orono; Nov. 11, Bates at Lewiston.

Splitting the Fairways

Rice Makes Successful Debut

Perhaps it is fortunate for the professional golfers in this section that Charlie Rice, The Country Club's new pro, cannot find more time for competitive appearances. In his first start of the season at Essex yesterday, he fired rounds of 69 and 73 to lift himself and Partner Bobby Knowles into a tie for the New England P. G. A.'s amateur-professional championship.

Rice's schedule at the Brookline course calls for him to give lessons six days a week, and up until yesterday he had been unable to find time to enter tournaments even on his day off. His first start therefore was an overwhelming success, and one which Knowles helped to bring about. With Knowles' help, the pair scored rounds of 67 and 68 for a total of 135.

This total tied John Thoren and Ted Bishop of Woodland, who if Partner Thoren had been more careful, might have won the title outright. On the final green Thoren found that he and the other professional in his foursome were playing the same brand of golf ball. One ball was eight feet from the cup and the other was on the back-edge of the green. Thoren finally played the ball farthest from the hole, three-putting to take a five. As Bishop also took a five, they tied for the championship.

Altogether 28 teams entered the day's play, contributing to a pool of $136.20. Last year's champions, Harry and Carl Nettelbladt of Framingham, were unable to defend, because Carl no longer plays from Framingham. He resigned this year to play from Green Hill, and the rules of this contest stipulate that both the pro and amateur must represent the same club.

* * *

At the annual American Legion golf tournament at Belmont yesterday, Jesse Guilford scored a one-over-par 72 to win the Patrick F. Hurley Cup for low gross. Guilford represented the New Hampshire Post No. 37. Low net was taken by E. F. Sands of New York, whose 75-63 won him the Charles Francis Adams Trophy. A field of more than 100 ex-service men competed for the prizes.

* * *

Fred Corcoran, Tournament Manager for the P. G. A., yesterday announced the players who will join Bing Crosby at Belmont next Sunday. Crosby, who failed to qualify for this year's national amateur championship by five strokes, will pair with Tony Penna, Dayton, Ohio, professional, against Fred Wright of Trapelo and Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester. Tickets will be priced at one dollar, and the entire receipts will be given to the committee for the placement of refugee children. The match will begin at 1:30 p. m.

* * *

Mrs. Warren Beard of Charles River, former State and eastern champion, scored a brilliant 76 over her home course yesterday to carry herself and her partner, Margaret Curtis of Essex, to the qualifying medal in the annual women's invitation four-ball tournament. Mrs. Beard matched men's par of 36 on the first nine. Runners-up were Mrs. Henri Prunaret of Charles River and Mrs. E. H. Baker of Oakley, who had a 79. The field included 48 teams.

* * *

George Farmer of the Herald and Matt Green of the Globe scored reduced 79's yesterday to tie in Class A of the weekly Newspapermen's Golf Association tournament at Winchester. Class B was won by Fred Foye of the Traveler.

Harvard Football Schedule May Not Prove Too Severe

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lightly scanning the Harvard football schedule indicates an almost impossible situation for the rather skimpy material at hand. All colleges today are entitled to point to the weightiness of their schedules and to plead with the alumni that success against such odds is too much.

Of course there are numerous college elevens with better than average material and depth. They are due for illuminating seasons and the coaches admit the teams should be good, but they, too, fumble in their pockets and produce a schedule. "We will have a good team, sure, but you can't expect us to wade through this sort of a schedule without reverses somewhere," is the common plea.

More and more the undefeated college football team is becoming extinct. It is too much for the coaches to bring their teams to a succession of peaks. Even if partly successful there is no accounting for the other fellow who might achieve the same goal the same Saturday. And then the common or uncommon variety of "breaks" may take over and decide the issue regardless of coaching.

Need First Stringers

In the case of Harvard the schedule might not be quite so severe as appears on the surface. It is true that the eleven is far from national ranking and it is also a fact that there is little or no depth for backing. When the first-stringers leave the game anything, helpful to defeat, might result.

Against teams like Michigan, Princeton and Penn the Crimson should be quite thoroughly outweighed, outmanned and frankly outclassed. And if any one of those teams should happen to concentrate on Harvard, the Crimson most certainly would be swamped. For the most part, however, these teams will have to take Harvard in stride and that might help the Cambridge students.

Not So Formidable

After the opener with Amherst, Harvard entertains Michigan and Coach Fritz Crisler has the Wolverines up for national recognition. To compare the records of last year and the present rosters is to concede Michigan victory early and easily. But see what Michigan must do before meeting the Harvards! They fly to the Pacific Coast to face University of California this Saturday and return to battle a pretty good opponent in Michigan State Oct. 5. Good experience before coming here, but it also has its softening possibilities.

Next on the schedule is Army and while the Cadets are not so formidable as in past years they are not likely to benefit too much by facing no less than Cornell the week before coming to Boston. Then the Crimsons play host to Dartmouth and the Big Green will have been in New Haven the week previous trying to subdue a lively Yale team.

Princeton will invade just about ready for what Harvard offers. The Tigers will have played Navy and Penn earlier, but the week previous to the Crimson contest they engage in conflict with Rutgers and should survive that nicely. After Princeton the Crimson goes to Philadelphia for the Penn game and the host will have tangled with Yale, Princeton, Michigan and Navy on successive previous Saturdays—a man-size assignment and one that might reduce the power of Penn.

Brown is next and the Bruins have only an average team at best and will have previously played such elevens as Colgate, Holy Cross, Yale and Army, and while Tuss McLaughry's lads may not have a great team in the making, they certainly attempt a heap of football before coming here.

Traditional Game

In the traditional game against Yale, the Crimson has the seeming advantage again. While Harvard is playing Brown, the Eli are battling the Princeton forces—and the previous week end the Eli will have taken on the Cornell powerhouse.

While the Crimson schedule is a tough one on paper, all told, it seems that most of the opponents are surviving greater ordeals and are likely to be ready for a letdown rather than a peak performance.

Sports can be an exacting task master, especially for those who seek championship honors.

Take the example of Dick Chapman, the new national amateur golf champion. Chapman is champion today only because he devoted all his thoughts and energy toward that end. He joined the Winged Foot Golf Club for the express purpose of becoming acquainted with every blade of grass on the championship layout. He trained for the tournament. Every round of golf, every stroke he played was with the championship in mind.

His efforts were not wasted for he won the medal with a margin of five strokes to spare and took the final by the second greatest margin on record.

Chapman has been playing golf since he was five years old. In his teens and early twenties he was an erratic competitor. The championship "bug" hit him a few years ago. He reached the semifinal round of the national amateur in 1938 and last year reached the third round.

Don McNeill, the new national singles tennis champion, started his career with a modest desire to gain ranking in the first ten. He gave himself a few years to gain that goal and then intended to buckle down to business. He quit college for a year to concentrate on tennis and picked up championships in France and Egypt. He gained experience in international competition and along with it greater ambitions.

Hank Greenberg has made the jump from first base to the outfield successfully because he was able to give the job his undivided attention. Hank lives baseball. Shift the conversation from that subject and he immediately becomes a disinterested listener. **—Pap'**

Crusaders Need Good Lines To Meet the Heavy Schedule

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 24 (AP)—With three weeks of the stiffest sort of work behind them, Joe Sheeketski and his coaching aides agree Holy Cross is going to field a good team this season.

"But," they admonish, "not good enough."

They mean they need at least three good teams, just about what they have had the past few years, to attempt the schedule which confronts them, beginning next week. They have 10 games listed, and eight are with major football powers.

Only Handful

Only a small handful of last year's squadsmen are cavorting about Fitton Field nowadays for the graduation losses of 16 lettermen have been aggravated by the scholastic failures of eight other seasoned players.

The outlook for a powerful backfield, which is Sheeketski's special province, appears favorable from every angle, for much can be built about such sterling operators as Joe Osmanski; the 200-pound line-smashing Bruno Malinowski; Frank Saba, the canny field general, and triple-threating Tommy Sullivan, who has taken over the numerous duties of the departed Ronnie Cahill.

Without a Line

But they and their understudies can not be expected to get anywhere without a line to protect them. When John (Little Clipper) Smith, the former Duquesne head coach, was lured out of retirement to mould the Crusaders' 1940 front wall, he was presented with only one 1939 regular, Capt. Jack Kellar, one of the East's outstanding tackles.

Smith has managed to assemble a formidable unit by using such seasoned holdovers as Paul Dorrington at center; Joe Zeno and Frank Gaziano in the guardsmen's gaps; Leo Brennan, in the other tackle berth, and Ed Murphy and Walter Roberts, a pair of sophomore ends.

"Shock Troops"

Those 11 players formed the Crusaders' first team the day practice opened; they do now and probably will continue doing so all season. They represent most of Sheeketski's scoring power, and they probably will not see any game action until their "shock troops" have paved the way for them by softening up the opposition.

But lining up the battering rams was a much more difficult task. Experiment after experiment was attempted, and only a few days ago the coaching staff decided they were making headway. Now they're trying to uncover some replacements for their heavy duty players, and the only place they can find them is in the group of 26 promising sophomores, most of whom need much more polishing before they can be risked in major competition.

Start Fast

If the Crusaders were facing a graduated schedule, their prospects would be enhanced greatly. But they jump into the thick of football wars against Louisiana State next week, and from then on it will be just one tough opponent after another until they wind up the season against such an obstacle as Boston College.

The Holy Cross schedule:

Sept. 28, Providence College; Oct. 5, Louisiana State at Baton Rouge (night); 12, Carnegie Tech; 19, New York University; 26, Brown at Providence, R. I.; Nov. 2, Colgate; 9, Mississippi; 16, Temple; 23, Manhattan; 30, Boston College at Boston.

Major Larson States Middies Might Have Pretty Good Team

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 24 (AP)—Major Emery E. (Swede) Larson, the genial marine who handles Navy's football fortunes, looked over his wealth of material today and opined that the Middies might have a pretty good team this year.

"Our team is shaping up and, barring injuries, we will be at least as strong as last year," Navy's head coach said. "The spirit and attitude of the squad are the best I have seen yet. There is no petty jealousy among the players and the squad is determined to play good ball."

It's just as well the Middies have that determination. They're likely to need it for a nine-game schedule opening here Saturday with William and Mary and then putting them against Cincinnati, Princeton, Drake, Yale, Pennsylvania, Notre Dame, Columbia and Army.

The team that Larson probably will start against William and Mary is composed of three seniors, five juniors and three sophomores. There are eight lettermen on this eleven, averaging 188½ pounds. The backs, as fast and heavy as any Navy has had in years, average 190 pounds.

Here is how the team lines up:

Capt. Dick Foster and Bill Montgomery, ends; Ken Steen and Dick Opp, tackles; Vito Vitucci and Joe Sliwka, guards; Ed Sims, center; John Harrell, Quarterback; Bill Busik, left half; Phil Gutting, right half, and Cliff Lenz, fullback.

Larson is counting heavily on the three sophomores—Busik, Harrell and Vitucci. They showed plenty of stuff in a scrimmage with Georgetown last Saturday and if they only perform as well under the pressure of an actual game, Larson won't have much concern.

Busik, a 185-pounder from Pasadena, Calif., is slated to do the signal calling, punting, passing and most of the outside running. The six-foot, 202-pound Harrell, who hails from Ardmore, Okla., will call the plays only when Busik is on the sidelines. Vitucci, 200 pounds of brawn from Brooklyn, beat out a veteran for right guard.

What Navy needs most of all is a good climax runner who can lug the leather across the line when a quick score is needed. Larson may find him in Howie Clark, 148-pound mite from San Pedro, Calif., who sparkled in the Georgetown scrimmage.

Southeastern Conference

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Armed with broad powers to investigate and punish violators of Southeastern Conference regulations, athletic commissioner Mike Conner prefers to think of himself as a "referee" rather than a "czar" of the crack 13-school league.

The affable former Mississippi Governor took over his new duties recently with a visit to his alma mater, the University of Mississippi, first stop in a swing around the conference.

The Southeastern's executive committee has invested Conner with sweeping authority to act on all accusations impugning the athletic policies of member schools and to determine the punishment—which may be a heavy fine or a recommendation for suspension or expulsion from the league—for violations of conference rules. Penalized members may appeal his decisions to the executive committee within five days after their announcement.

"My appointment is an effort to guard more carefully the fine spirit of amateur competition and establish more cordial relations between schools within and without the conference," said Conner, now a Jackson, Miss., attorney, in an interview.

The Southeastern Conference has long been the target for charges of proselyting and subsidization of athletes. It openly permits the awarding of athletic scholarships and provides that an athlete may hold a job paying not more than $10 a month while attending school.

Charges against the conference, which last year sent three of its members into post season "bowl" games, are "exaggerated" and "not peculiar" to the Southeastern, Conner asserted.

He said he was convinced "everybody wants to see the rules and policies of the conference faithfully observed to the end that competition may be fair and clean. It's my job to see that they are."

Giggs Stuart, 185-pound sophomore who is slated for regular duty with the Oklahoma Aggies, will be the biggest Cowboy fullback since Jesse Rosette in 1934. Stuart is the brother of Ned Stuart, Aggie quarterback three years ago.

Predictions Correct

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—In his column of April 11, the day before the opening of the Southern Association season, Banner Sports Editor Fred Russell proclaimed a league ticket of "Nashville for the pennantcy, Atlanta for the vice-pennantcy" and then listed his predictions for the other six clubs.

The official final standings of the league disclosed that every team, from the pennant-winning Vols to last place Knoxville, finished in the spot Russell assigned them.

Series Between Cleveland and Detroit Should Settle American League Pennant

Yankees Are Still Clinging To Hope of Chance for Tie

By the Associated Press

The American League, which is trying to find the longest way to the right answer, will get down to business again today with some games that mean nothing and yet mean everything.

Baseball's hottest pennant scramble in years was interrupted yesterday by an open date in the schedule and will meet a similar fate Thursday. In the meantime the Detroit Tigers have two tussles on tap with the Chicago White Sox and the Cleveland Indians must meet the St. Louis Browns twice.

No matter how any of these games come out, the championship can't be decided before Detroit and Cleveland resume their struggle at Cleveland Friday. But they can make victory and defeat possible in that one game Friday or they can postpone it.

Yankees Still Hope

And all the time the struggling New York Yankees will be holding on to that slender mathematical life line hoping for a chance to squeeze through with at least a tie. They have eight games left to play with Washington and Philadelphia, and had better win them all, or at least seven out of eight, if they want to be around this week end when the winner is determined.

In the meantime the National League is meandering its meaningless way with lots of good and bad baseball and a polite show of indifference to the antics of the junior circuit.

Reds Overpowered

The champion Cincinnati Reds were overpowered by the Pittsburgh Pirates 12-9 yesterday and the nine-game winning string of relief pitcher Joe Beggs was broken. The usually light-hitting Reds made 17 safeties, three more than the Pirates and including a two-run homer by Bill Myers. Pep Young led the Pittsburgh barrage with a triple, double and two singles, one of them with the bases loaded.

Some of the best baseball, on the other hand, came in a doubleheader between the Boston Bees and Phillies. Rookie Johnny Podgajny got his first major league victory 6-2 with six-hit pitching in the first game. Manuel Salvo allowed only nine, two of them home runs by catcher Ben Warren of the Phils. In the nightcap Tom Earley of the Bees pitched three-hit shutout ball to best Hugh Mulcahy 8-0.

Only Four Hits

Claude Passeau allowed only four safeties and hit one of four Chicago home runs to lead the Cubs to a 10-0 whitewashing over the St. Louis Cardinals. Jim Gleeson, Bill Nicholson and Glen Russell also hit homers for the Bruins.

A ninth-inning home run by Dolph Camilli gave the Brooklyn Dodgers a 3-2 decision over the New York Giants. Tex Carleton got credit for the victory by pitching two-thirds of an inning—and earned it. He stopped a Giant threat in the ninth with an unassisted double play while the bases were loaded, catching a pop fly and racing to first.

Sport Siftings

Norwich U. has a center on its football team who is 6ft. 6in. tall. He is Joe McCloskey. . . . U. of Texas doesn't play a varsity football game on its home gridiron during the month of October. And only four of its 10 games are played at Austin. . . There were 27 sophomores on the U. of Minnesota varsity football squad on the opening day of practice.

* * *

The Chicago Cubs are going to give Outfielder Lou Novikoff a trial next spring. He plays for Los Angeles in the Pacific Coast League. . . . It is estimated that about 25 per cent of all college football games played last fall were played at night. . . . Of the 13 lettermen who reported to Coach Fritz Crisler of the Michigan football team five were seniors. . . . Bill Hillenbrand, rated as the best high school football prospect in the Central West last fall, is a freshman at Indiana U.

* * *

National League umpire Pinelli has a son Ray who has played shortstop on the Notre Dame varsity nine during the past two seasons. He is said to be slated for the Yankees. . . . This is Brown's 55th season of intercollegiate football. The team has co-captains this fall for the first time. . . . In the six years Mal Stevens has coached the New York U. football team the Violets have tried 925 forward passes of which 416 have been completed and only 90 intercepted. The teams have gained 5,251 yards by the air route.

* * *

There will be sons of three former U. of Pennsylvania athletes on this year's Red and Blue soccer squad. They are Orville H. Bullitt, Jr., son of a member of the 1915 basketball team and nephew of the Ambassador to France; John C. Bell, 3d., son of a former captain of two soccer teams and a tennis star and nephew of Bert Bell, and Donald F. Lippincott, whose father was a famous Red and Blue sprinter and a winner for the United States in the 1912 Olympic Games.

* * *

Martin Boswell, captain of the 1939 Iowa State varsity eleven, is one of three assistant coaches to Ray Donels of the Cyclone freshman candidates. . . . The athletic department of the U. of Iowa has invited all Iowa high school football squads and their coaches to be their guests at the Iowa-South Dakota game Oct. 5. This is the third year this has been done and several thousand boys are expected.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Dolph Camilli, Dodgers — His 23rd home run in ninth inning beat Giants 3-2.

Pep Young, Pirates—Hit two sinngles, double and triple to bat in four runs against Reds.

Ben Warren, Phillies, and Tom Earley, Bees — Former hit two home runs in first game and latter pitched three-hit ball to win nightcap.

Claude Passeau, Cubs—Shut out Cardinals with four hits.

Barrow Opposed

BROOKLYN, Sept. 24 (AP)—A proposed post-season series between the Brooklyn Dodgers and New York Yankees has been rejected by President Ed Barrow of the Yanks, it was announced yesterday.

Larry MacPhail, President of the Dodgers, proposed the series last week, but Barrow withheld a reply hoping the four-times world champions would repeat in the American League. They still have a mathematical chance.

Minn at Evanston Nov. 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS—When the University of Minnesota football team meets Northwestern at Evanston on Nov. 2, the Gophers are going to have to overcome a precedent to win. Minnesota has not won a game at Evanston since 1929 despite the fact that the Gophers have won the Big Ten title four times in the intervening seasons.

U. S. Ball Team Holds To First-Place Tie

HAVANA, Sept. 24 (AP)—The United States held to a first-place tie with Cuba in the amateur baseball championship by defeating Mexico 3-2 in the first game of yesterday's double-header at Tropical Stadium.

Bob Carlson, Burlington, Vt., right-hander, held the Mexicans scoreless and to three hits until the ninth when two straight doubles and a base on balls scored one run and sent him to the showers. Clift McLanahan of Atlanta, Ga., yielded another hit and run before stopping the rally.

The U. S. nine counted twice in the second and once in the sixth to chase Carlos Daza from the mound. Buen Abad finished the game.

Nicaragua easily beat Puerto Rico, 13-0, in yesterday's second game as Marcelino Cepeda pitched a three-hit shutout. It was the fourth consecutive defeat for Puerto Rico.

Pro Tennis

CHICAGO, Sept. 24 (AP)—John Nogrady of Montclair, N. J., defeated Vincent Richards, New York veteran, in the second round of the national professional tennis tournament.

After dropping the first set, 8—10, Nogrady easily swept Richards aside, 6—0, 6—1, 6—0.

Karel Kozeluh, Greenwich, Conn., joined Nogrady and Don Budge, Oakland, Calif., who was idle yesterday, in the quarter-finals by eliminating John Lamb, Denver, 6—0, 6—2, 6—3. Walter Senior, Louisville, Ky., defeated Phil Greenstein, Cleveland, 6—0, 6—2, 6—4, and Fred Perry, Beverly Hills, Calif., defeated William Kenney, Westbury, N. Y., 6—1, 6—3, 12—10.

Joe Whalen, Larchmont, N. Y., survived with a 4—6, 6—1, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2 decision over George O'Connell, Chicago.

Amateur Baseball

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sept. 24 (AP)—Birmingham, Ala., and Battle Creek remained the only undefeated teams today in the fourth round of the amateur world series of the American Baseball Congress.

Each has won three games. Battle Creek yesterday shut out Grant Town, W. Va., 10 to 0, while Birmingham defeated Charlotte, N. C., 12 to 1.

Four more teams suffered their second defeats and were eliminated in yesterday's games. Detroit dropped Jefferson City, Mo., 4 to 3; South Bend eliminated Ashland, Ky., 7 to 4; Holyoke defeated Aberdeen, S. D., 10 to 4, and Chicago downed Bancroft, Ia., 5 to 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct	G B	Games to Play
Cincinnati	96	50	.658		8
Brooklyn	86	62	.581	11	6
St. Louis	79	67	.541	17	8
Pittsburgh	76	72	.514	21	6
Chicago	73	75	.493	24	6
New York	68	78	.466	28	8
Boston	63	85	.426	34	6
Philadelphia	48	100	.324	49	6

Results Sept. 23

Philadelphia 6, Boston 2.
Boston 8, Philadelphia 0.
Pittsburgh 12, Cincinnati 9.
Chicago 10, St. Louis 0.
Brooklyn 3, New York 2.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Rochester defeated Newark, 2-1, to win International League Governors' Cup playoffs and qualify to meet Louisville in Little World Series.

Three Years Ago

Yankees clinched American League pennant, although beaten by Browns, 9-5, when Detroit lost to Boston.

More Honors for Iglehart

Wide World

WESTBURY, L. I.—The presentation of the cup at International Field, Meadow Brook Club, recently. Left to right: George Mead, Peter Grace, Mrs. J. C. Rathborne, Jr. (handing cup to Stewart Iglehart), and Bobby Strawbridge. The score was 13 to 5.

Good News for Bowlers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — A nation-wide bowling competition for the 1940 fall season, which will distribute 17,526 prizes to the amount of $50,000, was announced here by officials of The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., sponsor of the event. Thousands of bowling establishments throughout the country are already prepared to offer their bowlers a share in this ten-pin pot of gold.

The event will be known as the $50,000 Red Crown Bowling Carnival and its rules and regulations make it possible for participants who never bowled before to share alike with expert bowlers in the prize awards. Participation is open to men and women keglers and even youngsters.

Grand Prizes

Six grand prizes of $1,000 will be at stake and it is possible for one bowler to win as much as $1,200.

All one has to do to enter the Red Crown Carnival, according to the rules, is to "bowl three games outside of league play." The total number of pins scored in three consecutive games (bowled in the same series) must fall within the limits of any one of the the six following classes of participation: "Beginners," 240 to 345; "Rookies," 360 to 405; "Juniors," 420 to 465; "Regulars," 480 to 525; "Experts," 540 to 585; and "Stars," 600 to 900.

If, for example, it was explained, a bowler turns in a series of 147-131-152 for a 430 total, he is classified as a "Junior." If, however, he turns in a score of 417, which does not fall within one of the above classifications, he may continue bowling open games until he rolls a consecutive three-game series, which places him within a class.

Play in the Red Crown Carnival will get under way on Oct. 12, 1940. There will be eight weekly contests for each of the six classifications, thus making 48 sets of identical prizes. A bowler may enter for any number of weekly contests and as often as he desires in each weekly contest. The first weekly contest will run from Saturday, Oct. 12, to Saturday, Oct. 19. Contests will be held in consecutive weeks through Dec. 7.

Prizes

The Red Crown Bowling Carnival secretary will classify every consecutive three-game series submitted. Prizes will be awarded to entries of the most outstanding performance in each class.

It will be possible for a participant in the carnival to double his prize award by hitting a target score set up for each class. The target scores are as follows: "Beginners," 105; "Rookies," 125; "Juniors," 145; "Regulars," 165; "Experts," 185, and "Stars," 205.

The bowler can keep bowling for a target score, which is the total pins of a single game, after his consecutive three-game total places him in a classification. If he hits the "bull's eye" and his three-game series makes him a winner, his prize award is doubled. Bowlers, however, are not compelled to roll for a target score to share in the carnival awards, providing they have submitted a consecutive three-game open bowling series which falls within a classification.

Air-Minded Pros

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—The air-minded pros are off to a good start toward bettering their record-shattering passing and scoring achievements of last year, statistics of the first nine games in the National Football League revealed today.

The passing efficiency is one per cent ahead of the first two weeks of last season, and the scoring is two points a game higher.

A total of 339 passes have been thrown in the nine games, with 143 completions for an efficiency rating of 42 per cent. A total of 252 points have been scored, an average of 28 a game.

The Washington Redskins have been the most proficient in the aerial game. With Sammy Baugh and Frank Filchock doing the chucking, the Redskins have a record of 23 completions in 39 tosses for a 59 per cent efficiency mark. Brooklyn ranks second in this department with a record of 48 per cent completions, and Philadelphia and Cleveland each has completed 47 per cent of its tosses.

The Chicago Bears, with 41 points in one game, head the scoring parade, but the Green Bay Packers have the best ground-gaining record with an average of 287 yards in two games. The Bears, Brooklyn and Washington trail close behind with averages of 279, 276 and 271 yards a game, respectively.

Niehoff Dismissed

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Bert Niehoff, manager of the Jersey City Giants of the International League for two years, has been dismissed, President Horace Stoneham announced yesterday.

Stoneham said only that "I felt a change was necessary."

Niehoff piloted the club, a farm of the New York Giants which Stoneham owns, into the International League pennant last year and into third place this season.

Both times, however, the Little Giants were eliminated in the first round of the Governors' Cup play-offs.

Golf Exhibition

GUELPH, Ont. (CP) — Four United States golf professionals will play in an exhibition match at the Cutten Fields Club here Oct. 5. Proceeds will go to the Candian Red Cross.

Walter Hagen of Detroit, Lawson Little of Bretton Woods, N. H., United States open champion, and Sam Snead of Shawnee-on-Delaware, Md., Canadian open titleholder, have completed arrangements to play. Byron Nelson of Reading, Pa., or Ed (Porky) Oliver of Hornell, N. Y., will make up the foursome.

Chicago City Series

CHICAGO, Sept. 24 (AP)—The 23rd city championship series between the Chicago White Sox of the American League and the Chicago Cubs of the National League will open Oct. 13, it was decided yesterday at a meeting of club officials with Kenesaw M. Landis, baseball commissioner.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.	Games to Play
Detroit	87	62	.584		5
Cleveland	86	63	.577	1	5
New York	82	64	.562	3½	8
Chicago	80	69	.537	7	4
Boston	75	71	.514	10½	8
St. Louis	65	84	.436	22	5
Washington	62	85	.422	24	7
Philadelphia	53	92	.366	32	9

Result Sept. 23

No games scheduled.

Dorothy Traung Medalist

DEL MONTE, Calif., Sept. 24 (AP)—Heavy-hitting Dorothy Traung set a 2-over-par pace yesterday to win medal honors in the qualifying round of the 1940 national women's golf championship.

The San Francisco girl, a finalist in the 1934 championship and co-medalist two years ago, batted around Pebble Beach, as tough a course as they come, in 78. She was out in even par 36 but faltered on the back nine to take a 42. The 6,548-yard course requires a pair of 38s as standard figures.

Aside from Miss Traung's performing, the opening day of firing was distinguished by an overdose of shaky golf. Only three of the 157 starters were able to come in under 80 shots. The other two also were Californians, Elizabeth Hicks off Long Beach, and Mrs. Frank Russ cf Almeda, who tied at 79. Each turned the first nine in 40 and the second in 39.

Defending Champion Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Tex., checked with an 84 which is about what she figured to shoot, as evidenced by her practice round scores.

Most of the top notchers were among the 64 qualifying for the first round of the championship flight which opens today. There were some exceptions, however, notably Codie Austin of Honolulu, and Joan McGowan of Los Angeles. Miss Austin, a golfing celebrity as a 15-year-old girl, had four sevens on the first nine for a final 97. Miss McGowan, also posting a 97, chalked up four 7s and an 8.

Two other good ones who failed to make the grade were Elizabeth Tanner of Seattle, and Jane Dowdle of Berkeley. They finished in the 94 bracket.

Mrs. L. D. Cheney of San Gabriel, Calif., qualified easily with an 81 but was forced to withdraw because of fatigue. It was her first tournament competition since 1934 when she won the western women's title.

Par snagging proved positively futile for the crowd but probably the most disappointed entrant of the lot was Mrs. A. A. Bolton of San Jose, Calif. After rambling over the first nine with a 42 she took a 62 on the incoming stretch. The score of 104 included 10s on the 14th and 18th holes.

Eight players tied for the last two qualifying places at 93 and will play off the deadlock today. Among them was Mrs. Myron Davy, Washington, D. C.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Play-off Results Sept. 23

International League Finals

Baltimore 6, Newark 2.

American Association

Louisville 7, Columbus 2 (Louisville wins semifinal series 4-2).

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 2, San Diego 0 (Los Angeles wins semifinal series 4-3).

Southern Association Final

Nashville 7, Atlanta 5 (Nashville wins final series, 4-2).

Tee Collector

ALMA, Mich. (AP)—Here's the perfect hobby for the golf course caretaker—collecting tees.

A. H. Beebe, who looks after the Pine River Country Club course, started collecting tees after he found one with an unusual wire point. Now he has 210.

Tees made of almost every possible material are included in Beebe's collection. There's one of lavender plastic, another of bone shaped like a fish hook and a third with a wire swivel which swings round and round when the ball has been struck.

Back to A's

TORONTO (AP)—Phil (Babe) Marchildon, right-handed pitcher of the Toronto Maple Leafs purchased recently by Connie Mack, will join the Philadelphia club Sept. 13, it was announced. Montreal officials said other Leafs to go to the Athletics include Pitcher Les McCrabb, Infielders Dario Lodigiani and Bill Lillard, and Outfielder Eric Tipton.

Southern Cal and U. C. L. A. Poised for Opening Games

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Two of the West Coast's most powerful football aggregations—U. S. C. and U. C. L. A.—were poised this week for their plunge into the maelstrom of formidable opponents operating under the name of the Pacific Coast Conference.

Football fans are confident that both the Trojans and the Bruins will give a good account of themselves in their coming contests, but they frankly admit that there are many stumblingblocks to overcome.

In preparation for their tough opener with the Southern Methodist team, the Bruins were put through stiff defensive workouts against Mustang plays to bolster any weak spots that might develop

Robinson Good in Practice

Jackie Robinson, Coach Babe Horrell beamingly pointed out one day on the gridiron, has lived up to every expectation in practice sessions. The Negro flash repeatedly broke away for lengthy gains, but at first the remainder of the team seemed a little ragged. Doubtless, continued workouts together will eliminate this in time for the game here next Friday night.

Ted Forbes was another fleet ball carrier who has shown considerable promise for this season. In scrimmages he was able to grab off sizable gains.

Across town in the Trojan bailiwick, Coach Howard Jones put his boys through maneuvers for the Washington State game at the Coliseum Saturday afternoon.

Bbo Peoples was the high light of their practices there by sparking the varsity squad to three touchdowns against the third string in one of the opening sessions. An aerial assault accounted for one of the tallies.

Feeble Opening

The Southern California grid season opened (feebly) last week end when Loyola defeated a lackadaisical Redlands team 13-0 before 15,000 persons at the Gilmore Stadium.

The Lions were able to push counters across in the first and third frames and muffed two more scoring chances in the first half when they lost the ball on downs on the 10- and 15-yard lines.

Eugene Grady, Jack Peck, and Tommy Shaw made most of the running gains. Grady averaged five yards in each of 13 attempts.

Other statistics of the game were even more lopsided than the score. Loyola chalked up 11 first downs to 2 for the Bulldogs, and a total of 219 yards gained to 44.

While their big brothers were getting ready for their 1940 debut, junior colleges in Southern California likewise were in full swing this week.

Glenn C. Ackerman will place his Los Angeles City College eleven on the Coliseum turf Saturday afternoon against the U. S. C. frosh as a prelude to the S. C.-Washington State meet.

The City College Cubs will have an entirely new first string for the season.

A total of five junior college games are scheduled for Friday night throughout the Southland.

* * *

No one can deny that Frank Kovacs of Oakland is a definite crowd-pleaser, but some wonder if his colorful tactics are the proper thing for championship tennis courts. If he would settle down and use his tremendous control in placing his shots out of his opponents' reach, he would go a lot further.

Kovacs, with his tricky behind-the-back shots and other gags, succeeds in shooting the ball over the net with incredible ease, but that is all that can be said for him in such cases.

But, despite any criticisms that might be hurled against him, there is no doubt that he has provided for amateur tennis a new facet—that of playing for the fun of it—which is a distinct boon to the game.

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The Home Forum

Under a Warm Sky

It was one of those hot days that come, off and on, from July into November. Even after summer is thought to be gone, and the air is tangy as a good apple, the season will turn back and treat us to a few days of intense warmth. Nothing the weather ever does can please me more.

For on the hottest days everything, somehow, seems different. The valley does not look the same. The mountains seem nearer. Colors are brighter and shadows are darker. Each sound is louder. We do things differently, too. We consider the heat, and the day's routine is changed.

The wild animals and the domestic animals, the people and the birds, have one purpose in common. We all seek shade and comfort. When a bird perches on a shadowed twig, lifts its wings to let the air underneath, opens its beak to pant, we smile sympathetically. We are feeling exactly alike, that bird and us. We each enjoy our spot of shade.

* * *

On this particular day, little Palomino and I had the ranch to ourselves. The other members of the family had taken a look at the thermometer and gone to the seashore.

We love to be left to our own devices. We feel free to do whatever we like. We can eat when we're hungry, sleep when we're sleepy, go where we please without thinking about being home on time.

One hot day, Palomino bathed every animal that was small enough to be put in the bath-tub. It turned out to be a lot of fun, as the newly-washed animals felt so cool and frisky that we felt likewise just through watching their antics. Funniest of all were the little goats, who tried to drink up their bath.

But, on this day, we let the animals go unwashed. We decided it would be pleasant to take a siesta during the sunniest hours, then do the milking and feeding early, pack supper, saddle horses, and have our evening meal back in the hills.

* * *

Usually we dislike waiting until time to go somewhere, but this was a good day in which to let the slow hours move by. There is a hammock between two pomegranate trees, and that hammock was put there for just such weather. From the hammock, I watched Sonora clouds build up above the southern mountains. These are sturdy-looking clouds, created, perhaps, by desert heat and cooler upper air. Some people call them heat clouds and some call them thunder clouds. I once heard them called Sonora clouds, and that name I like.

I saw a rounded dome of cloud over a mountain, and it climbed like a rising moon. It became a pillar of smoke and then it built itself into a fabulous castle; it expanded and billowed out of shape and had the coldest of blue shadows mixed with its pearliness. To look at it long enough was like tasting a frosty drink.

* * *

That cloud finally put me to sleep. Palomino woke me up. It wasn't early afternoon any longer, but time to do chores.

It was still hot and there was plenty of sunshine left, when we rode through the gate and started up the canyon trail. But, by the time we reached the spring, shadows had filled the canyon. We rode up to the ridge and came face to face with the moon. It was a pale moon, not grown to fullness, but it was a promising moon.

There was some sunshine left on the ridge. We looked down on a valley cleft by sun and shadow. There was a glory of shining light on the cottonwood trees in the river-bed. In a swampy place the tules were in shadow, and from there the voices of red-wing blackbirds rose rejoicing.

Up on our ridge the air was less hot, a canyon wren began to sing, there were lively rustlings in the brush, rabbits hurried around and coveys of quail sputtered and whirred up from the chaparral.

* * *

The hours of heat had concocted an aroma of sagebrush, buckwheat, sumac, and greasewood. Now the faintly cooling air intensified the fragrance of every thing growing in the hills; it was sharply sweet and dry, utterly different from the damp river-bed scents. This was more exciting—it was the breath of the wilderness of rough hills and deep canyons. A little dusty and acrid, our noses tingled to it. We were tasting the scents familiar to coyote and deer, and the lone mountain lion who haunts our hills.

* * *

The sun we could no longer see suddenly turned its light on the cloud pile. That was the last vivid color we saw.

We never knew the exact time when daylight stopped and moonlight began.

We think it was sometime after we reached the high grassy meadow by the big overhanging rock. We had unpacked our supper and turned the horses loose to graze, watched the last speck of sunshine on the tips of the Three Sisters, and soon became aware that it was now moonlight, and growing lighter.

It is more dramatic when a full moon rises bright from behind a dark mountain. But this was a sort of magic—the way the hills were allowed to darken only a little and then receive light from the climbing moon.

This place where we were is our favorite retreat, so hidden that for two years we had been riding near it without ever knowing it was here. It is at the feet of the Three Sisters and surrounded by the roughest kind of country. It is a few acres of wild pasture left clear of brush, level as a field. The horses love it here where bunch grass stays green even in summer, and it seems to be popular with deer. We see their tracks everywhere and we find where they have bedded down in the grass.

* * *

We caught our horses and rode to the edge of our high place and saw mountains, plains, and valleys between us and the unseen ocean. We went down a brushy trail and came into our own Sky Valley, lower than where we had been, but high above houses and fields. Between Sky Valley and Wildcat Canyon, the trail follows a sort of saddle between hills; from there we saw small lights, miles and miles away.

Something strange happened. Distant things appeared more firm than the trail beneath us. Space was solid with moonlight; and I felt that, if the horses took one little step off the trail, we could swoop across distance with no effort at all. For what lay between our trail and tall dim mountains looked no more fragile than the trail itself. If I were to depend on my eyes alone, I couldn't tell whether my horse was walking on the trail or walking on air. It was a lovely feeling that lasted until we rode down the side of Wildcat Canyon, and shadow blocked out moonlight.

* * *

Now we looked on land half in shade and half in moonlight, just as a few hours earlier we had looked at a valley half in sun and half in shade.

Soon we were riding on the canyon floor through patches of shadow and light, and a creek went along, shining and darkening, and giving us music all the way.

This took us to the river valley, to roads and houses and fields. The horses galloped too willingly toward a lighted window that belonged to us.

The travelers were home from the seashore and we were home from the hills.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

The Christian Science Periodicals

Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in seven languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copies, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

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Green Is the Land

Green is the land where I was born,
And misty blue are the skies above,
Live flocks of sheep are the clouds that drift
Over the country I know and love.

Hedged are her meadows and walled her homes,
But the wind blows over them soft and free,
And the ocean that beats against her shores
Has left a song in the heart of me.

Green is the land where I was born
And green in my memory ever stays,
Today in her need my thoughts are there
And every thought is a prayer always.

GWEN CASTLE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Victoria and Albert Museum, London

HEAD OF A WOMAN: *Attributed to the School of Michelangelo*

First to Paint A Landscape

TITIAN WAS THE FIRST in modern times to paint a landscape. There were many fine landscapes before his day. . . . But they were only backgrounds. Titian was the first to paint a landscape for itself alone. The landscape, too, is an important part of nearly all his pictures, and it is as appropriate as his colors. It smiles with the joyous, it weeps with the sorrowing, it thunders with the wrathful. It is not, as with Raphael, nature dominated by man; it is man and nature as inseparable parts of a pantheistic whole, laughing, wailing together, and each answering to the other's mood. . . .

He was the first to understand the grandeur and the mystery of the mountains. To the ancients and to his contemporaries they were simply horrid and forbidding. He was born among them, and he loved them with a mountaineer's devotion to his home. But he knew how to use them for artistic purposes. He knew that the barren desolation of mountain regions soon wearies the eye, and that the true function of mountains in landscape-painting is as a background to verdant alluring scenes. As such they are supremely effective, lending grandeur and sublimity to a view which would otherwise have been only pretty.

Of all painters he uses mountains with the greatest felicity. In most of his pictures his native Dolomites, far away, as he saw them from Venice or the adjacent mainland, stand out blue in the distance, enveloping the landscape with a sense of mystery and awe. He was the greatest of landscape-painters until Claude Lorraine, and in breadth exceeding him. . . .

Like Raphael, he is a painter to live with. He is not a striver after the unattainable, a wearier of the flesh, like Michelangelo. . . . He is mundane and human, while Raphael soars above the earth, but he is equally serene, and he lends to our mortal life a dignity and a beauty that we can never contemplate too often. He may not lift us up, but he gives us a keener and a fuller sense of the worthiness of terrestrial things.—From "Renaissance Masters," by GEORGE B. ROSE. (New York: Putnam.)

TO WRITE OF the charm and subtlety of this head, now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, is surely unnecessary. So fine that it was long ascribed to Michelangelo himself, it has now been attributed to Giovanni Caccini, part of whose Christian name, by an odd coincidence, was also Michelangelo.

But what this head so clearly illustrates, with its combination of sentimental delicacy, quiet nobility, and powerful design, is the curiously infectious nature of sublime genius. The immediate and living example of Michelangelo has here inspired a much lesser man to create a work that was long mistaken by experts for that of the master. And one may further add that Michelangelo himself, despite the almost stunning force of his genius, was urged to the heights that he reached by the unparalleled opportunities offered by the times, hampered by difficulties though he actually was.

One July Fourth in Brooklyn

JULY 4, 1825, was a great day for Brooklyn. Not only was the town honored by the presence of the gallant General Lafayette, now on his second visit to this country, but he laid the corner stone of their first library building. It was on Cranberry Street and was called the Apprentices' Library with "a free reading and conversation room" in its basement.

This Apprentices' Library had its beginnings in 1823, when Mr. William Wood of New York thought a library should be provided for working boys in Brooklyn. Its first home was in a little frame house on Fulton Street, and it was open every Saturday from 4 to 9 P. M. Erastus Worthington was the librarian and his salary was seventy-five cents a day.

"It would have been useless to have asked anyone in 1823 to subscribe money to buy books . . . they had to be obtained by begging; every house in the village was visited, a short printed circular was left at each, stating the object, and that a person would call two days after for such donations as they would be kind enough to make. Many were the odd volumes, worn-out school books, torn pamphlets and almanacs that were contributed." These were collected in a wheelbarrow and so the first Brooklyn library started.

In spite of its small beginning it grew until in the following year it was incorporated, and a year later a stock company was formed to erect a building large enough to accommodate not only the library but a lecture hall and general meeting place for village officers. The board of trustees previously held their meetings in a small back room of a grocery store near Fulton Ferry. So the laying of this particular corner stone was a real event.

Old and young, big and little, crowded about the ferry awaiting the general's arrival. Among them was a small boy with a shock of black hair and red cheeks who never missed a trick when it came to seeing sights. His name was Walt Whitman, and his family had recently moved from Huntington to Brooklyn. His mother disliked the city, but Walt was fascinated by the streets and the people and spent hours hanging about the ferry watching the boats come and go.

In and out of the crowd he dodged, and when Lafayette's coach reached Cranberry Street Walt was so eager to see what laying a corner stone might mean that he all but took a header into the excavation at the general's very feet. Lafayette caught him up in time and in his impulsive French way kissed him on both cheeks. Fourth of July and kissed by the great general! Brooklyn was scarcely big enough to hold Walt Whitman that day.—From "Long Island's Story," by JACQUELINE OVERTON. (New York: Doubleday Doran.)

"Et la mer n'était plus"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AU CHAPITRE huit de l'Évangile selon saint Matthieu, il est rapporté qu'une tourmente s'éleva alors que le Christ Jésus et ses disciples se trouvaient dans une barque sur la mer de Galilée. Jésus dormait, mais si grande fut la peur des disciples qu'ils éveillèrent le Maître et lui dirent: "Seigneur, sauve-nous, nous périssons!" (Matthieu 8:25.) Jésus n'éprouvait aucune crainte. Il savait que ce qu'il fallait avant tout calmer, c'était l'effroi de ses compagnons. Il leur adressa ce reproche (8:26): "Pourquoi avez-vous peur, gens de peu de foi?" Puis il imposa silence aux vents et à la mer, et la tempête s'apaisa. Jésus ne craignait ni la matière ni ses apparentes manifestations. L'Esprit était pour lui l'unique réalité. Connaissant l'omnipotence de Dieu, de son Père, il ne redoutait pas la prétention du pouvoir matériel qui s'exprimait par la tempête. Sa calme certitude que l'homme est divinement protégé, sa compréhension du rapport spirituel l'unissant à Dieu, frappèrent les disciples d'admiration lorsqu'ils le virent soumettre à l'autorité spirituelle les vents et la mer déchaînés.

L'étude de la Science Chrétienne nous enseigne à saisir les promesses spirituelles que la Bible contient, à les mettre en pratique dans notre vie journalière. Nous n'ignorons pas que les fausses croyances — la crainte, la haine, la jalousie — affectent les pensées des mortels. Si nous écoutons les suggestions agressives de l'erreur, nous nous croirons à la merci du hasard ou des caprices de la volonté humaine. En Science Chrétienne nous découvrons la vraie manière de calmer la tempête des passions mortelles qui prétendent ébranler le monde. Cette méthode est celle du Christ Jésus. La maladie et les infirmités guéries, les périls surmontés, l'existence rendue calme et sereine au milieu du bouleversement général, sont autant de preuves confirmant l'efficacité de ce système.

Les enseignements du Christ Jésus et de la Science Chrétienne sont exposés dans la Bible, dans le livre de texte *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, et dans les autres œuvres de Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne. Grâce à l'étude assidue de ces ouvrages, bien des disciples trouvent le salut au sein d'un monde inquiet; ils parviennent au divin état de conscience où l'on ne craint plus que Dieu ne puisse pas soutenir et protéger ceux qui vous sont chers.

Ces paroles de saint Jean nous apportent une profonde paix spirituelle (Apocalypse 21:1): "Je vis un ciel nouveau et une terre nouvelle; car le premier ciel et la première terre avaient disparu, et la mer n'était plus." Au sujet de cette vision, Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Science et Santé*, p. 536): "Dans la vision de saint Jean, le ciel et la terre représentent des idées spirituelles, et la mer, en tant que symbole des concepts humains agités par la tempête, avançant et reculant, est représentée comme ayant disparu. L'intelligence divine règne, elle est *tout*, et il n'y a aucune autre conscience."

Le royaume où l'étude et la démonstration de la Science Chrétienne nous font pénétrer est bien "un ciel nouveau et une terre nouvelle," un port de salut pour les opprimés. Pour en trouver l'entrée, il nous faut abandonner les points de repère matériels et nous diriger joyeusement, face au but, vers le home désiré — la conscience spirituelle. Là nous pourrons démontrer que "la perte est un gain" (*Poems*, par Mrs. Eddy, p. 4), car le vrai concept du home offre une base solide qui se substitue au faux sens de sécurité. Cachés dans "la retraite du Très-Haut" dont parle le Psalmiste (Psaume 91:1), aucun mal ne peut nous atteindre ou nous attaquer. Il est impossible à la matière de s'introduire dans la conscience spirituelle. C'est dans ce royaume où Dieu est Tout et où Ses idées jouissent de l'harmonie parfaite, que nous trouvons "un ciel nouveau et une terre nouvelle." C'est dans la connaissance de cette vérité que git notre protection. De même que Jésus calma la tempête en réprouvant les erreurs turbulentes de l'entendement mortel, nous verrons nos circonstances comme notre santé s'améliorer dans la mesure où s'accroîtra notre compréhension.

A la page 569 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy nous donne cette assurance réconfortante: "Celui qui touche le bord de la robe du Christ et maîtrise ses croyances mortelles, l'animalité et la haine, celui-là a la grande joie d'avoir la preuve de la guérison et a la douce conviction que Dieu est Amour."

Même à un faible degré, la compréhension de la Science Chrétienne, appliquée à la solution de nos problèmes, nous assure la victoire. Lorsque, remplis d'une humble foi, nous touchons "le bord de la robe du Christ," nous avons "la grande joie d'avoir la preuve de la guérison."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Tall Against the Moon

Now tall against the moon
The aspens stand,
Their white arms lifted to the dark,
And all their bright leaves
Clashing in the wind
Like silver trinkets, lightly strung.

E. E. L.

"And there was no more sea"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE eighth chapter of Matthew's Gospel it is related that once, when Christ Jesus was with the disciples in a boat on the Sea of Galilee, a great storm arose. Jesus was asleep, but so great were the fears of the disciples that they awoke the Master, saying, "Lord, save us: we perish" (Matthew 8:25). Jesus was not afraid. He knew that what needed to be stilled first of all was the fear of his companions. He rebuked them, saying (8:26), "Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith?" Then he spoke to the winds and the waves, and the tempest ceased. He had no fear of matter or of its conditions. Spirit was recognized by him as the only reality. He was not afraid of this claim of material power, because he knew that God, his Father, was omnipotent. His calm assurance of God's protecting care and his understanding of man's spiritual unity with Him, caused the disciples to marvel when they saw the waves and the winds grow still, as a result of the spiritual dominion which he demonstrated.

Through the study of Christian Science we learn how to claim the spiritual promises of the Bible and apply them in our daily lives. We realize that there are false beliefs and fears, hatreds and envyings, surging through the thoughts of mortals. If we listen to the aggressive suggestions of these errors, they would make us believe that we are at the mercy of chance or the whims of erratic human will. In Christian Science we find the true way to still the tempest of mortal passion which seems to rock the world. It is the method that Christ Jesus used. The proof of its efficacy is seen in disease healed, dangers overcome, lives made serene and peaceful in the midst of chaotic conditions.

The teachings of Christ Jesus and Christian Science are found in the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and other writings by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Through earnest study of these textbooks many are working out their salvation in the midst of a troubled world, and entering into that spiritual state of consciousness wherein they no longer fear that God cannot preserve them and protect their loved ones.

A deep and spiritual peace may be gained when reading the words of St. John in Revelation (21:1): "And I saw a new heaven and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away; and there was no more sea." Mrs. Eddy, referring to this vision, writes (Science and Health, p. 536): "In St. John's vision, heaven and earth stand for spiritual ideas, and the sea, as a symbol of tempest-tossed human concepts advancing and receding, is represented as having passed away. The divine understanding reigns, is *all*, and there is no other consciousness."

This realm into which we are ushered by the study and demonstration of Christian Science is indeed "a new heaven and a new earth," a haven of refuge for the oppressed. In order to enter it we must leave behind the old landmarks of materialism and face joyously the goal of our march, spiritual consciousness, our true home. Here we may demonstrate that "loss is gain" (Poems, by Mrs. Eddy, p. 4), for the solid foundation of the true concept of home will replace the seeming security which was never real. In that "secret place of the most High," of which the Psalmist sings (Psalms 91:1), no harm can reach us, no attack assail. Matter cannot penetrate spiritual consciousness, and we find the "new heaven" and "new earth" in the realm where God is All, and wherein His ideas dwell in harmony. In the knowledge of this truth is safety. Even as the storm subsided when Jesus rebuked the turbulent errors of mortal mind, so will our circumstances and our health manifest improvement in proportion to our understanding.

On page 569 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy gives this reassurance: "He that touches the hem of Christ's robe and masters his mortal beliefs, animality and hate, rejoices in the proof of healing,—in a sweet and certain sense that God is Love."

Even a small knowledge of Christian Science, when applied to the solving of problems that confront us, leads to victory. By reaching out in humble faith we touch "the hem of Christ's robe," and rejoice "in the proof of healing."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Night Sky

Lit by those starry
eyes of yours,
I've climbed the stairway
of the years,
through those calm features
looking down
seen the bright fissures
of the dawn.

While earth is sleeping
deep and still,
downward on sloping
pathway steals
with tilt of salient
horns the moon
out from the silence,
its and mine.

Then at the breaking
day I've seen
rise from its bracken
couch the sun
climbing in scarlet
through the trees.
Night, do not scold its
vanity.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

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Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

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One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

Conant Sees Servile U. S. If Nazis Win

Harvard president tells students Britain must not go down—Urges all possible aid.

Triumph for Adolf Hitler in the Battle of Britain, a "possibility" which commands "earnest consideration," might reduce the United States to a position of political dependence or even of military subjugation, Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, told an audience of students in the College Chapel this morning.

In the face of this threat, which has "never before in our history" been equalled, involvement in war is not the worst possibility we have to face, he declared.

Nor are those who seek to warn the United States of its danger irresponsible alarmists or vicious propagandists, he pointed qut. "Not since the days of Cromwell have the echoes of marching, victorious armies reverberated so menacingly within academic walls."

Not only must this country "bend all its efforts to build home defenses," he emphasized, but it must "strengthen in every possible way those fighting across the seas."

His statement was interpreted as a further effort to combat pacifism and isolationism among undergraduates, as well as to throw the weight of his prestige behind aid for Britain. During the past year he has frequently spoken in the same vein, breaking an unwritten rule that such utterances on public issues should rarely be made by Harvard presidents.

"To some of us it seems highly probable that the world is witnessing today a phenomenon analogous to the sweep of Mohammed and his followers in their first successes against the crumbling Byzantine empire," Dr. Conant declared. "Those who lived in Christian countries at that period had no alternative. If they would preserve their own culture and way of life, they were forced to take up arms and be prepared to fight.

"For the members of those communities who were too weak to withstand the onslaught, there were three choices; death, or servitude, or conversion to the new religion. The coming history of France, I fear, may serve to underline this comparison with a period 13 centuries past."

For those aware of the danger, he said, the hardest problem will be to "become reconciled to the relatively passive part we must play while the hideous drama of world events is ever before our eyes. . . . Many will feel thwarted and long for more active participation."

Harvard's greatest contribution, however, will be—as in normal times—"to enrich the spiritual and cultural life of the Nation," he said. But it must be done "with increased intensity and greater realization of the Nation's needs."

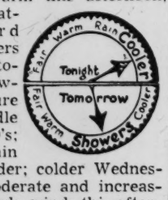
"Those who view the present as gravely as I do, may of course be wrong," Dr. Conant admitted. "So might be a messenger who rides frantically to warn of an impending flood about to engulf a sleeping town. 'The dam is breaking, the river will rise.' So shouts the horseman as he gallops through empty streets.

"Those who hear him must make a quick decision. The man is an alarmist—no doubt of that; a propagandist, too. But is he right or wrong as a prophet? That is the point—that is what his hearers must decide. He says he has seen the dam breaking, but how can we be sure? Shall we assume he is right? Or shall we assume he is wrong and by doing nothing, save ourselves a highly inconvenient dislocation of our lives on a black and rainy night?"

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and moderately warm this afternoon, becoming threatening toward evening; showers and cooler tonight with lowest temperature in the middle and lower 50's; Wednesday rain and much colder; colder Wednesday night; moderate and increasing southwesterly winds this afternoon, becoming fresh west to northerly tonight and Wednesday.



Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain probably ending Wednesday morning, much cooler late tonight, Wednesday and Wednesday night.

Massachusetts: Showers tonight, cooler in west and north portions late tonight; Wednesday rain and much colder Wednesday and Wednesday night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers tonight; Wednesday rain, much cooler Wednesday and Wednesday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong southwest winds shifting to northerly Wednesday; overcast weather with light showers tonight and rain Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	65	76	New York	67	76
Chicago	70	80	Norfolk	66	78
Denver	53	71	Philadelphia	67	78
Kansas City	67	83	St. Louis	70	79
Miami	78	86	San Francisco	55	68
Minneapolis	52	72	Washington	68	83
New Orleans	76	86			

A—7:30 a. m. E. D. S. T., Sept. 24.
B—Maximum, Sept. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:23 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Wednesday, 6:00 a. m.; height, 8.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:19 p. m.

The American Legion Again Goes on Parade

1

2

3

4

5

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes Along Line of March Through Boston Streets

(1) Legion parade passing down Tremont Street at Boylston this morning. Crowds jam sidewalks and office windows. (2) Robert H. Best of Manchester, Conn., drives home-made plane in parade as entry of Dilworth Cornell Post 102. (3) These girls are part of the Georgia State Girls Military Band and are in the French-horn section. (4) "Uncle Sam" steps out of his dignified role of heading a government to lend a hand in pushing an old model T flivver in the parade. (5) American Legion Indians of the St. Paul Post 8 of Minnesota give color to parade with their brilliant costumes.

Boston Roars Greeting To Tramping Thousands

Two reporters present the "big show" of the American Legion convention, its gigantic, all-day parade, as it appeared to them from positions in front of the State House on Beacon Hill.

By E. Bigelow Thompson and Don McCammond
Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

Four salutes booming on the stroke of nine set pigeons flying on Boston Common and started the great American Legion 9 a. m.-until-midnight parade on its way

The first half of the first of the 15 divisions required three-quarters of an hour to reach the State House. The last of the 58 units in the parade was scheduled to leave its assembly point above Hereford Street at 3 p. m. The mathematicians can figure how long it will take for the parade to finish.

Sixteen mounted police under command of Acting Sergeant William Dooley cleared the way for the marchers. Spectators with tickets for the grandstands were still arriving when the mounted police came into view, although many had been in their seats since 8 a. m. They continued to arrive up to 10 a. m., besieging the State Police to locate their reservations in the stands.

Behind the police rolled the cars containing Gen. James A. Woodruff, U. S. A., Commandant of the First Corps Area, Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, U. S. N., of Charlestown Navy Yard, and members of their staffs. These were followed by two anti-aircraft trucks, behind which rolled a continuous round of applause.

Ovation for Governor

This ovation was for Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Stephen F. Chadwick, Past National Commander of the American Legion, and Honorary Chief Marshal of the Parade. The two men walked together. The Governor later took his place in the reviewing stand at the State House.

What followed was a matter of amazement to spectators. In seemingly unending numbers—actually 65—rolled olive-drab army trucks containing 10 infantrymen each, sitting with rifles upright between their knees. Some of the trucks had their canvas tops rolled back, making them look like old-fashioned prairie schooners. These were units from the 16th medical regiment and the 26th headquarters company.

Two truckloads of the 68th Coast Artillery (anti-aircraft) band from Camp Edwards on Cape Cod, played "Mademoiselle from Armentières" and received a great hand from the crowd.

Not So Poorly Prepared After All

Astonishment of the spectators, many of whom have had it drummed into them that this anti-aircraft company is poorly prepared for war, went beyond all bounds when a long line of 15 Sperry searchlights and an equal number of attendant motors came silently up the street. These searchlights are five feet in diameter and sparkled as their reflectors caught the sunlight along the route.

The style of the cars drew comment. Behind the driver and his assistant, three operators of the searchlight crew had their seats under the driver's roof. The rest of the truck was open.

Next in line came 10 cars carrying three-inch anti-aircraft guns of the field artillery and more trucks containing 18 men each. Then came 16 50-caliber anti-tank guns, each with a crew of six men.

The Army division seemed to have no end as 45 trucks of the first medical battalion headquarters company rolled along with more cars containing infantrymen and the ambulance corps.

Stands Filled by 10 O'clock

Every seat in the stands appeared to be filled by 10 o'clock and the crowd was generous in its applause. It was an ideal day for a parade, sunny overhead but with a cool wind blowing. A number of disabled veterans were wheeled to front row positions at the entrances to the State House.

Preceded by naval units from the Charlestown Navy Yard, Massachusetts' famous 110th cavalry unit of the National Guard paraded in what may be its last appearance as a horse unit. The 110th, which includes the Governor's Lancers, will soon be inducted into the Federal armed forces as part of the 26th Division and will become the 180th 155-millimeter howitzer regiment. Five companies of the picturesque horsemen marched past the Governor's stand at 10 o'clock.

During the gaps between units, Red Cross motor corps moved, picking up and delivering to grandstand seats American Legionnaires and other war veterans who were unable to reach the stands.

Also representing the 26th, or Yankee Division, were the 101st Engineers and their band, with several of their companies carrying the blue and white streamer of merit affixed to their company's standard.

Walked From San Francisco

Sitting near the press stand was Julius Kovach, American Legionnaire from San Francisco, who said he had walked from San Francisco to Boston in 130 days, wearing four pairs of shoes and winning more than $1,200. He said he will fly back.

Four infantry companies of the 103rd Regiment marched with fixed baynots behind their regimental band. Five companies followed the 182nd Infantry band, all outfitted with the new army regulation uniforms of canvas slacks and leggings in place of the old rub-around puttees.

Greatest applause was given by the grandstand crowd to the crack Negro troops of the 377th Battalion, who marched by with their band. One of their units was led by Assistant United States Attorney Edward O. Gourdin of Boston.

Motorized units of the Regular Army 53rd Field Artillery, the 103rd Quartermaster Regiment, the 101st Field Artillery, the 102nd Field Artillery, rolled for what seemed like practically an unceasing stream past the thousands of watchers massed on the State House lawn and in the wooden bleachers.

Old Memories Return

Rolling along behind the trucks of the 103rd Field Artillery were 75-millimeter guns brought over from France after the World War. The sight of the old 75's brought many a recollection to the Legionnaires seated in the bleachers. An Army tow truck—for apparently even the Army has troubles—rolled along behind with three machine shops on wheels belonging to the 103rd Ordnance Company directly following.

Heralding their coming by roaring, ground-shaking noise, two tanks of the 26th Division, each carrying four men, rumbled along at a speed greater than any yet attained by the motorized units. While State troopers, Boston police, and American Legionnaires tried to keep back the crowds which often wanted to cross the streets on the sidewalks, Army trucks driven two abreast did their best to assist them by driving as close to the curbing as possible. They were also assisted by State patrol cars of Texas and Tennessee.

The appearance of National Commander Raymond J. Kelly and his staff, immediately followed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in a natty gray suit and a gray Homburg hat, was the signal for another outburst of applause. Directly behind them came the Edward H. Monahan Post, champion Legion band from Sioux City, Iowa, beautifully tailored in blue coats and gray trousers, and wearing Anzac sombreros.

From Earth's Far Corners

Next in the Second Division came the posts from great distances; a large contingent from Puerto Rico in tropical white, a man and a woman from Guam, a dozen from Panama, several from Hawaii, and three from Alaska. The Philippine Islands were also represented.

All these units had an honorary escort from Massachusetts posts. This included the New Bedford drum and bugle corps wearing orange coats and silver helmets, and a high-stepping drum majorette in white satin with orange piping.

England got a round of applause when the Toronto, Canada, Post No. 5 came along bearing a sign: "Keep your chin up," and "There'll always be an England." There were six men in this unit.

"Viva la France" went up with a will as 15 marchers from posts in France passed by and one man from the Brussels, Belgium post.

Georgia led off on the Third Division of the parade with 10 massed flags and a drum major wearing a handsome white bearskin busby in front of the Atlanta Post band.

Peaches and Nuts

The first float in the parade was a huge reminder of Flanders Field. A woman sat against a background of a large red poppy on a base made of grass in which were mounted small white crosses.

Next in line was a 12-foot peach on a float from which four "peaches" were throwing tasty samples of Georgia's most famous crop. The third Georgia float was a mountain of pecan nuts from which samples were also tossed out to the crowd.

The floats were broken up by the LaGrange Drum and Bugle Corps in red and blue, preceded by a high-stepper in white and gold. "Mother of colleges for women" was the caption on a beautiful violet and lavender float symbolizing Wesleyan College at Macon, established in 1836. There followed a pioneer's cabin and a cottonfield, with full-blown bolls of cotton tossed to the crowd.

At this point the spectators were treated to a little comedy. A Massachusetts Legionnaire marched along tugging at a small son about three years old, completely fitted out in a Legion uniform with the crooked handle of his father's cane hooked in his belt.

The next Georgia float was a reproduction of a cotton gin with negro children from Savannah. The Georgia Girls' State Band stepped along in blue uniforms with red capes.

Texas got a noisy welcome as a cowhand-band wearing chaps, ten-gallon hats, checked shirts and yellow neckerchiefs blared their way behind a cowgirl drum major and a color guard carrying white enameled guns. Texas also entered a float representing a miniature oil well and rig from Amarillo.

Arkansas announced itself in the first line, wearing red letters spelling the name of the State on a background of white sweaters. The color guard and the Little Rock Band were dressed in white flannels piped with black and had two charming drum majorettes. The State had two floats, one representing outdoor sports and the other "resources for defense."

New Orleans advised Boston that it desired the Convention in 1942, by a large banner carried by its delegation.

Citizenship Program Marks Meeting of Women's Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 24—A special citizenship day program was arranged for today's sessions of the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs, at the New Ocean House, in co-operation with the Lynn Public Schools. Pupils from Lynn English High School and Lynn Classical High School participated in the morning session.

Judge Emma Fall Schofield, addressed the morning session on the subject of citizenship. Speaking to the young guests of the meeting particularly Judge Schofield said:

"Government does not come about automatically, it does not spring full-fledged from the forehead of Jove as did Minerva. It is formed by the people who take part in it. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen that he shall have the privilege of living under a 'republican form of government.' But this guarantee will mean much or little as we choose to make it.

Preserve Liberty

"A republican form of government," the speaker continued, "will provide and preserve the blessings of liberty to such an extent as its citizens may entitle themselves by the intelligent and loyal performance of their civic duties. The world has never yet manufactured a successful democracy out of popular indifference."

An inspirational address by Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, Pastor of the Old South Church in Boston concluded the morning session.

In the afternoon a round table conducted by State Federation Presidents will discuss the question of preparing youth to face changing conditions, both by example and by precept.

The address at the evening session will be delivered by Mr. H. Duncan Hall, author of "The British Commonwealth of Nations" and visiting professor at Harvard Summer School this year. In an interview today concerning the subject of his address, which will be "After Hitler's War, What Peace?" Mr. Hall said he felt we had been living in a world of make-believe as regards the worth and importance of constitutional bonds of one kind or another.

Bonds of Unity

"For example," he said, "the British Commonwealth works excellently without constitutional relations, at least of a formal character, whereas the League of Nations, with most formidable constitutional provisions, but without any sort of psychological unity between its members, broke down completely. The difference in the two situations was that the British Commonwealth has between its members the closest of psychological bonds, consisting of similar ways of life and the pursuit of the same moral ends."

This same sort of bond, Mr. Hall feels, exists now between the United States and Great Britain, and furnishes the lesson for future Anglo-American relations. He sees in the recent agreement regarding destroyers and naval bases the beginning in a small way, perhaps, of practical collaboration between the two nations, without commitments on either side. He would go farther, in fact, and suggests that the United States could, with enormous value to itself, acquire from Great Britain naval bases in both the Pacific and along the African coast, thus extending its control of the possibility of future invasion on both sides of this American continent. St. Helena, on the African coast, would be one such possible base; also the British colonies in Africa. And Mr. Hall also referred to the ever recurring interest in the Azores and the Canaries in this regard.

The Conference was invited by Mrs. Edward L. Freeman of Rhode Island to hold its 1941 meeting in that State. Mrs. Charles W. Bishop, of Rumford, R. I., was elected publicity chairman for 1941.

Sept. 28 Legion Day At New York's Fair

Saturday, Sept. 28, will be Legion Day at the New York World's Fair, with special celebrations scheduled for the "40 & 8," Legionnaires attending the annual convention in Boston learned today.

Invitation to attend the special exercises was extended by Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of the Fair's Board.

'Doughnut Girl' Relinquishes Title

Surrounded with doughnuts and doughnut glory a Salvation Army Lassie today voluntarily relinquished the title of "original doughnut girl" for the doughboys in France.

Taking a moment from her task of handing out doughnuts at the American Legion Convention, Major Stella Young said she had been given the title erroneously. She said she didn't start distributing doughnuts until a full year after Miss Helen Purviance of New York, had fashioned the first doughnut in the war zone with the top of a baking powder can and a camphor-ice tube for the "hole."

Vote Drives Await State Conventions

Opening guns of the Massachusetts political campaign will be fired on Friday and Saturday when the Republican and Democratic State conventions will be held respectively in Boston and Springfield. Until then, political activities will be at a standstill due to the American Legion Convention.

However, political observers believe that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in the role of a Legionnaire and as a marcher in the big legion parade will enroll a few voters who might not otherwise have put their checks beside his name on the ballot next month.

The parties' State conventions have lost considerable importance since repeal of the pre-primary system under which in 1934 and 1936 the convention delegates endorsed candidates for the six major state posts and for United States Senator. Now the conventions select electors and formulate a party platform on which the major candidates will base their candidacies.

The Republican Committee will get underway on Friday afternoon with a public hearing in the Hawthorne Room of the Parker House, on a proposed platform.

At 7 p. m. the "night before" banquet will be held at the Bradford Hotel at which all the candidates for major posts will speak, including Governor Saltonstall, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, State Treasurer W. E. Hurley, State Auditor Russell A. Wood, and Robert T. Bushnell, candidate for Attorney General.

The actual convention will get underway at 10:30 a. m. on Saturday in Symphony Hall at which time Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., will deliver the keynote address. Representative Joseph W. Martin, minority leader in the national House, will preside. Other candidates for State office will speak as well as Henry Parkman, Jr., candidate for United States Senator.

The Democratic activities will open with a "night before" dinner at Springfield in the Municipal Auditorium with Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield presiding. Paul V. McNutt, Federal Securities Administrator, will deliver the principal address in support of the re-election of President Roosevelt. Edward J. Flynn, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will also speak.

The convention will meet in the same hall on Saturday at which each Democratic nominee for major state posts will speak.

Notable Guests Cheer Parade In Governor's Reviewing Stand

A total of 400 officials and friends of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall were invited to sit in the Chief Executive's reviewing stand at the State House and nearly every seat was filled shortly after the parade started.

All living former Governors of Massachusetts were invited to be the Governor's guests, but in the early hours of the parade only John L. Bates, former Republican Governor, had arrived.

As Governor Saltonstall went by at the head of the parade, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill was pinch-hitting for him in the reviewing stand. Mr. Cahill was accompanied by Mrs. Cahill. Nearby, Mrs. Saltonstall was seated in the stand with Mrs. Homer A. Holt, wife of the Governor of Virginia. Susan and Emily Saltonstall, daughters of Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall, were also present.

Other prominent persons in the Governor's stand were Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State; William E. Hurley, State Treasurer; Thomas H. Buckley, former Democratic State Auditor, who was being joshed about the success of Thomas J. Buckley in the Massachusetts primaries in which he obtained the Democratic State Auditor nomination.

Behind Lieutenant Governor Cahill stood Charles O. Holt, Massachusetts Sergeant-at-Arms, in his long, black frock coat and tall silk hat, holding the staff, topped by the Massachusetts State seal.

Several of the Governor's military aides were present, including Lieut. Col. Charles Cahill, Maj. Sam Smith, Maj. Napoleon J. Vigeant, Capt. Marcell Ladoucer, Capt. Norman Hines, Capt. Charles Stanley, and several others.

Former Gov. Louis J. Brann, (D) of Maine, arrived early, as did Dr. William F. Wesselhoeft, Governor Saltonstall's father-in-law, and John Ford, 20th Century-Fox motion picture director, who accompanied Mr. Brann.

Senator Joseph R. Cotton, (R) of Lexington, President of the Senate, also was on hand early.

Henry Parkman, Jr., Republican nominee for United States Senator was accompanied by his wife. Mr. Parkman, like Lieut.-Gov. Cahill was dressed in American Legion uniform.

Considerable interest was shown among the officials when Judge Paul G. Kirk of the Massachusetts Superior Court passed by the stand in his uniform as Lieutenant-Colonel in the 26th Division, Massachusetts National Guard.

Occupying National Commander Raymond J. Kelly's reviewing stand on Tremont Street were Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine, Stephen F. Chadwick of Washington, who was Honorary Grand Marshal of the parade, and John Emery of Michigan, both past National Commanders of the Legion; Gen Frank Hines, national Veteran's Administrator of Washington; Mrs. William H. Corwith, National Auxiliary President; Frank Samuels of Kansas, National Adjutant; James Fitzgerald, Vice Commander, and Thomas Owen, Jr., of Washington, Legion Historian.

Legion 19 to 1 for Britain

Hope that the British will win the war, which ran not quite 9 to 1 among delegates polled at last year's American Legion convention, has now risen to 19 to 1, according to interviews with more than 300 Legionaires at this year's meeting.

The Boston poll was reported today by Market Analysts, Inc., an independent research organization, making inquiry for the Civilian Defense Information Bureau.

The jump in sympathy for Great Britain among the Legionnaires proved the most notable feature of the two polls. Only 20 per cent of those questioned at Chicago last year said they were very friendly to Great Britain. Here in Boston more than half took this position.

Four out of five delegates favored help to Great Britain and Canada. Three out of five were for this country staying out of the war, but aiding Britain and Canada as the best way of keeping war away from America.

On the other hand, 15 per cent stood for the United States entering the war later when more fully prepared, meantime arming and training intensively. Taking the opposite view, 17 per cent registered themselves for staying out of the war at any price, 14 per cent of these saying they were "for peace at all costs as a matter of principle."

The vote this year for the British to win was 95 per cent, as against 89 per cent last year. Wish for Germany to win showed up as a 100-to-1 shot. Four per cent wanted a stalemate with no victory.

The dominating reason for Legionnaries' support of Great Britain was given as desire to see democracy survive. None out of ten named it.

Germany, Italy, and Japan obviously found but a small percentage of support among America's fighting men of the World War. Three out of four wanted to see Adolf Hitler defeated and thought that a British victory would remove his threat to the United States. About one in five was indifferent. Seven out of ten pronounced themselves as either unfriendly or hostile to Germany.

Boston Takes A Holiday To Watch Parade

Commercial activity was at a virtual standstill in the Boston area today as the gigantic American Legion parade invaded the downtown districts and attracted hordes of spectators to see its pageantry. Streets were jammed. Shop windows were boarded up. Office buildings were used mainly for gazing out of windows, and for throwing confetti and ticker tape. Automobiles were barred from the Back Bay and the downtown area.

Practically all retail establishments followed the example of the members of the Retail Board in closing up shop. Exceptions were a few chain stores which closed at noon, and the restaurants, which worked full blast. Many lawyers, dentists and other professional people didn't go to their offices.

Banks, which had to stay open by law, operated with skeleton forces. City Hall was closed except for offices which are legally required to stay open, and these had skeleton forces. The same was true at the State House. Business offices were closed, with the exception of those having national or state-wide business that could not be postponed. Some of these closed at noon.

In contrast, police, subway and railway employees, restaurant workers, newspaper reporters and parade marchers worked overtime. It was a big day for them.

Boston University closed, but Harvard, unperturbed by Boston's frolicsome holiday, continued as usual with dignity.

Most of the public schools in the Boston area didn't even try to hold classes, as thousands of parents bowed to childish requests that they be taken to see the parade. Schools as far away as Woburn and Reading were closed, and the Stoneham school system called it a day at noon.

A canvas of the public school authorities in towns nearest Boston showed the following systems were closed all day: Newton, Cambridge, Somerville, Dedham, Watertown, Milton, Chelsea, Everett, Needham, Quincy, Waltham, Arlington, Medford, Malden, Revere, Melrose, Weymouth, Braintree, Winthrop and Lawrence.

The schools of Belmont and Brookline closed during the afternoon.

Many city and town halls also were closed, or had skeleton forces on duty. All city departments were closed at Melrose, Medford, Malden, Everett, and Waltham.

'A Little Bit of Ireland'

By a Staff Photographer

The Legion Takes a Jaunt

Proudly rolling around predominantly Irish Boston, this little Irish jaunting car bearing its cargo of Legionnaires and friends from Malden Legion Post No. 69, brought many a sigh for "Ould Ireland."

Legionnaires Mean Business To Sight-Seeing Agencies

Boston sight-seeing agencies took a deep breath today in preparation for what is expected to be their biggest rush in years when trips are resumed tomorrow.

With the big parade occupying the attention of most visitors to the convention, and most down town streets banned to vehicular traffic, sight-seeing tours were generally suspended today. Even the two-hour sails down the harbor conducted by the Nantasket Steamship Company, which according to officials of the line did a "land office business" yesterday, were canceled in deference to the main attraction—the parade.

But tomorrow will be different, it was said, when the spectacular marching is replaced by the convention sessions on Legion programs.

Extra busses and limousines were pressed into service yesterday by all tourist companies serving Boston and one of the big companies reported fifty busses an hour were leaving their starting points. On three harbor trips, the Nantasket Steamship Company handled nearly 5,000 Legionnaires and their guests, 2,008 going on one trip.

Many visitors were taking the one hour trip around the Charles River Basin which gives a fine panoramic view of the Boston skyline from the Back Bay to Beacon Hill. These boats leave the float at Embankment road every 10 minutes from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Historic tours planned for the Legionnaires are available which take in the U. S. frigate Constitution at the Charlestown Navy Yard, Bunker Hill Monument, Paul Revere's House and the Mall in North End where the Cyrus Dallin equestrian statue was dedicated Sunday, the Old North Church, Faneuil Hall, the Old South Meeting House, Kings Chapel, the Old Granary Burying Ground, the Old State House and many other places of interest.

Most of the places of interest are open to tourists on their own. The Constitution may be visited between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. The Mapparium and building of The Christian Science Publishing Society is open from 8:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. except Sunday.

Other conducted tours are to Lexington and Concord where historic landmarks of the Revolutionary period and residences of men and women of American letters are to be seen; also a tour to Cambridge where Harvard University is located as well as the Henry Wadsworth Longfellow home.

Today on WRUL

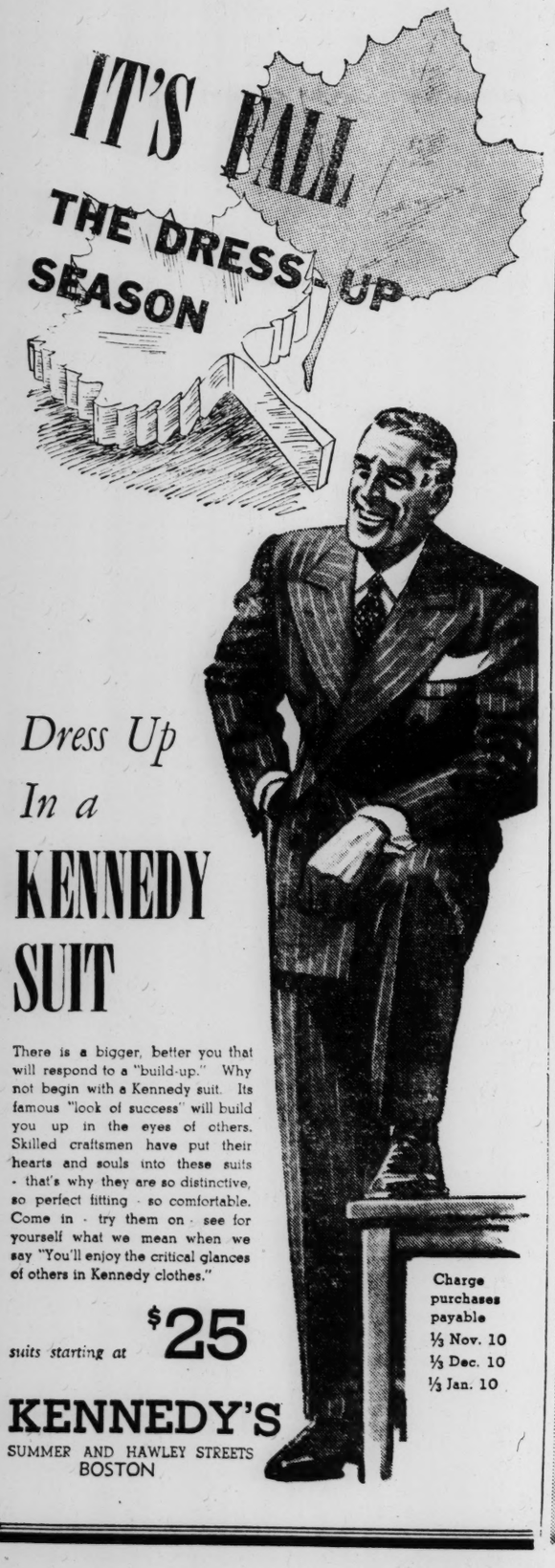
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—Harvard University series: talk.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."
10:30 p. m.—Aviation School.



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⅓ Jan. 10

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145 Tremont Street, 3rd Floor
Between West Street and Temple Place
Boston, Mass.

New Store in Providence
at 290 Westminster Street
304, Third Floor, Lapham Bldg.

Britain Gets Two-Fifths Of Plane Output

American watchers of the Battle of Britain were stirred today by the announcement by William S. Knudsen, National Defense Advisory Commission member in charge of production, that the United States Government has agreed to let Great Britain buy 40 per cent of all military aircraft produced in the United States during the next 18 months.

Disclosure of this arrangement was a noteworthy point in Mr. Knudsen's address to the 1,200 guests of Raymond J. Kelly, National Commander of the American Legion, at the national commander's annual banquet in the Statler Hotel last night.

Mr. Knudsen gave no indication of how many airplanes this would mean for Britain. He pointed out, however, that the $7,500,000,000 national defense program, together with foreign demands, necessitated expansion of the aircraft industry from 10,300,000 square feet of factory space on July 1 this year to 31,200,000, and an increase in the number of employees from 60,000 to 312,000, plus additional expansion of auxiliary manufacturing plants such as those making airplane engines.

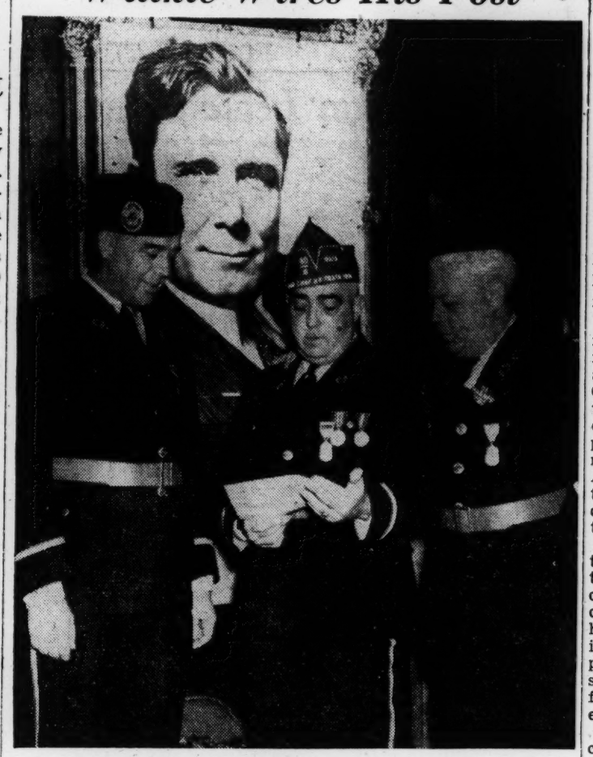
Britain is also being allowed to place orders with the four companies producing tanks, the speaker went on. Three companies are lined up to produce medium-sized tanks, whose character had to be entirely changed by developments in the European war, and a fourth will make big, 50-ton tanks, the first of which should be available next summer.

Biggest bottleneck in the national defense program is the shortage of precision tools and skilled mechanics, Mr. Knudsen declared. "The first thing we must have is tools," he declared. "None of our plants are tooled for these things. The arsenals have pretty good equipment for handling small quantities of arms, but to get the quantities required meant tooling up hundreds of plants which were in ordinary industry and not rigged up to take such a load.

"We have plenty of unskilled and semi-skilled labor but we are going to have a tight squeeze on skilled labor," he went on.

Denouncing charges that industry has been hesitant to co-operate, Mr. Knudsen declared: "Every so often some statement comes out implying that manufacturers are holding back. . . . In the four months I have been in Washington I have talked to a lot of manufacturers, large and small, and I have still to find one who was not willing to do everything he could to help the program, even to the extent of turning his design of motor over to someone else to make because he could not handle the large quantity himself."

Willkie Wires His Post



'Buddies' Read His Telegram

Members of Wendell Willkie's American Legion Post, Summit Post No. 19, of Akron, Ohio, read telegram sent by Mr. Willkie to the Legion Convention in Boston through Robert M. Wienner, Post Commander. Left to right: J. J. Johnson, Past Commander, Summit Post No. 19, Akron, Ohio; O. R. Shyrock, Grand Chef de Gare, 40 and 8 of the State of Ohio, also a member of Summit Post; R. B. Maxwell, Past Commander of Summit Post.

Willkie Felicitates Legion

The following is the text of Wendell L. Willkie's telegram to the American Legion convention, as made public by Robert M. Wienner, Commander of Summit Post, Akron, Ohio:

Your telegram received reference Boston convention. I appreciated the members of my Post marching for me at Ellwood and would like to be marching with them through the historic streets of Boston, the cradle of American democracy. The American Legion parade is the greatest in the world because it symbolizes service to the American ideals of freedom and liberty.

I regret very much that the necessity of this trip through the West brought about a conflict which makes it impossible for me to be with you in person. I am with you in spirit with full confidence that the American Legion, as it has throughout the years, will again adopt a program and chart a course within the princples of the preamble to its constitution. Let us build a new faith in America and American institutions.

Telephone Firm's New Calls Rooms

Provision of "customers' rooms" arranged so that salesmen and other business people may have comfortable quarters and complete privacy for making telephone calls, is one of the features of the new type of business office for downtown Boston opened by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. Chairs and tables are provided at the company's Milk Street building, and calls are handled by a special attendant with only the regular telephone charges.

Customers' records for all Liberty and Hubbard subscribers also have been installed in this new office.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Telegraphic report, Red Sox-Philadelphia	"Sing Song Time"
3:15 Waltz music	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Telegraphic report, Red Sox-Philadelphia	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Telegraphic report, Red Sox-Philadelphia	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "Casa Continental"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"		Organ recital
4:00 Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Telegraphic report, Red Sox-Philadelphia	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "Tropical Tunes"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"		"Melody Mirror"
4:30 C. Hector's Orch	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Telegraphic report, Red Sox-Philadelphia	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Musical programs	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	Legion parade	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, story	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour": records	"The O'Neills": sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	"Five Star News"
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Legion parade	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner music
7:15 Joey Kearns's Orch.	"Mr. Keen": drama	News Roundup	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in "Second Husband"	"Musico": song guessing contest	Stanley Meehan, tenor. **H. V. Kaltenborn.**	Louis Panico's Orch. Serenade: music	"Let's Dance" "The Quintones"
8:00 "Court of Missing Heirs": interviews.	Roy Shield's Revue	Ray Bloch's Orchestra; soloist; chorus	Wythe Williams, news	"Around the Town"
8:15 "First Nighter";	Roy Shield's Revue.	"Cats 'n' Jammers"	"Around the Town"	
8:30 dramatic sketch	**"Information, Please"; questions and answers.**	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Ned Jordan, Secret Agent," drama	Local sport program
8:45		Horace Heidt's Orch.		"About Today": drama
9:00 "We, the People";	"Musical Americana":	Frank Crumit and Julia	"Mystery Hall," drama	"Variety Hour"
9:15 variety; music	soloists; orchestra	Sanderson's quiz	and music	"Variety Hour"
9:30 "So You Think You	News; "Concert Hall of	"Meredith Willson's Mu-	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club";	"Variety Hour"
9:45 Know Music"; quiz.	the Air"; records	sical Revue"	comedy; music	"Variety Hour"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	NBC Concert Orchestra.	**Bob Hope; "Prof." Co-**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	"Five Star News"
10:15 Hawaiian music	"Aloha Land"; music	**lonna; chorus; orch.**	News Service	"California Ramblers"
10:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Eddie Oliver's Orch.	Julie Wintz Orchestra
10:45 "News of the War"	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	house": variety	"Vagabond's Trail"	Lang Gauchos
11:00 Weather; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Local sport program
11:15 "Swing Club"	400 Glee Club	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30 "Swing Club"	"The Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Duke Daley's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 "Swing Club"	"The Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Duke Daley's Orch.	"Five Star News"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Breakfast Club"	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Tony, Juanita and Buddy	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"George and Dixie"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30 "Lover's Lane"	Legion news; Music	"Portia Blake": sketch	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45 "About Us"	Shopping Service	"Kate Hopkins": sketch	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Your Treat"	News; Mildred Carlson	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 News Service	"The Breakfast Club";	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	Don McNeill, m. c.; so-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	loists; orchestra	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
10:00 "Kitty Kelly": sk	Jack Dalton, songs	"The Man I Married"	New England Cupboard	"Garden Rambler"
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"Midstream": drama	"Melody Strings"	"Al Blake's Cowboys"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45 "Stepmother"	Am. Legion Interviews	"By Kathleen Norris"	William F. Green	You"
11:00 Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch.	News Service	Studio Speaker
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Am. Legion Program	"Road of Life": drama	"Singing Strings"	Aniwa Boys
11:30 "Big Sister": sketch	"Ladies of the Legion";	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interview	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	interviews	"The Guiding Light"	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Weather	"Woman in White"	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review: Stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Cowgirl Songstress	Dramatic sketch	"Song Treasury"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness.	"Harvey and Dell"; sk	Marjorie Mills, house-	"The Johnson Family"	Margaret Porter, songs
1:45 "Road of Life"	Legion interviews	hold talk	Sports Matinee	Margaret Porter, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	Hymns of All Churches	Boston Bees-Philadelphia	Religious program
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	baseball game	Religious program
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Boston Bees-Philadelphia	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Linda of the World"	baseball game	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Bees-Philadelphia	"Song Stylist"
3:15 Merry Minstrel Men	"Honeymoon Hill": sk	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Baseball interviews	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "Cafe Continental"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	rFank Gagen's Orch.	John Kiley, organist
4:00 Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 C. Hector's Orch	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	Organ Melodies	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 **President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	El Paseo Troubadors	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	World Dramas	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Music; vocal duo	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Dinner Dance"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey; music	Political talk	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment; Talk
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Music
7:15 "Double V Ranch"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European news	"Fu Manchu"	News Service
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek":	"Shall We Waltz"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Let's Dance"
7:45 comedy; drama	"On With the Dance"	Musical Rendezvous	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Uncle Jim's Ques-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	**Gale Page, J. Ameche in**	**New England Town Meet-**	"Fireside Time"
8:15 tion Bee	Kelley and speaker	**"Promoting Priscilla"**	**ing of the Air: "Can**	Musicale
8:30 "Dr Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party, Louise Massey	**the Western Hemisphere**	Sports program
8:45 drama; news	night"; drama	and the Westerners	**Be Invaded?"**	The Eton Boys
9:00 Star Theater:	"On With the Dance"	Abbott and Costello;	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 vocalists; orch.	Am Legion Program	comedy; music	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	cal Album"
9:30 Network program	Dan Tobin, talk	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Sheep and Goats Club";	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 Network program	"Frontline Headlines"	dramatic sketch	R. Huey, m. c.	cal Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Cavalcade of Stars"	Kay Kyser's College of	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 Public Affairs	"Cavalcade of Stars"	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Darrell Calker's Orch.
10:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Cavalcade of Stars"	Kay Kyser's College of	Local Program	Dal Danford's Orchestra
10:45 News of the War	"Cavalcade of Stars"	Musical Knowledge	Local Program	The Blue Blazers
11:00 News; Weather	News; Sports; Weather	News Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra.	Sports Program
11:15 News; Swing Club	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Frank Gagen's Orch.	Wohl's Sophisticates
11:30 "Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 "Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orch.	News Service

Willkie Urges Radio to Bar Subversives

Resolutions urging the denial of radiocasting facilities to subversive groups and appealing to the Government in Washington for transportation of World War veterans in France to this country had the approval of the National Executive Committee of the American Legion today.

In its annual pre-convention meeting the Committee also heard reports from standing committees, among them the National Defense Committee calling vigorously for the strengthening of all branches of national defense to promote peace through preparedness. The recommendations embraced the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the organized reserves, and all the components and auxiliaries of these services.

"The ability of the United States to defend herself may well prove to be the last hope of democracy," declared Warren G. Atherton, chairman, who pointed out that heretofore the task of the American Legion in its national defense programs had been to seek popular support and public appropriation for an Army and Navy strong enough to defend America.

"But now since Congress has accepted our views and appropriated all of the money which the War and Navy Departments have asked for in the cause of national defense," he said, "it is now our duty to see that those sums are expended in the speediest and most efficient manner possible to make the United States safe for democracy."

Other Reports

Other reports included that of National Rehabilitation Director Watson, B. Miller, Washington, D. C., who stressed the point that the Nation is in better position today to care for the disabled men who will come out of the expanded military forces than it was in 1917.

The text of the resolution on bringing home World War veterans now living in France, follows:

"Whereas, there are many American citizens some of whom are Veterans of the World War isolated with their families in France and other countries desiring transportation to this country, and unable to provide for such transportation themselves. Therefore, be it resolved that the National Executive Committee of the American Legion instruct its proper officers to make a request to the Government of the United States to furnish such transportation as it deems and advises necessary and desirable."

The resolution on denying radiocasting privileges to subversive groups, is as follows:

"Whereas the use and privilege of Radio Broadcasting Systems of the United States to any and all organizations or groups known to be subservient to a foreign country should be denied. Therefore, be it so resolved by the National Executive Committee of the American Legion, that it recommend to the Federal Communications System that they deny the use of the facilities of Broadcasting Systems to subservient groups."

Four Major Proposals

In the giant defense program launched by the Government, the Legion's Defense Committee headed its list of recommendations with four major proposals as follows:

An increase of 45,000 in the authorized strength of the regular army, to supply personnel for outlying bases and an increase of 50,000 in enlisted strength of the Army air corps, to man authorized air equipment bringing the total strength of the Army to 475,000.

Suburban Lecture Notice

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Waltham, in Hovey Memorial Hall, 545 Main Street, Waltham, 8 p. m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, Sept. 25

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—"London Calling." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Military Songs, Choir; Fricsay: In a XVII Century Hungarian Camp; Traveler's News. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.

Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Radio Drama. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," talk by J. B. Priestley. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC 9.53 meg., 31.3 m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—Headline News; News Commentary by George Slocombe. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad these programs are subject to change.

Legion Strutter

By a Staff Photographer

Scranton Drum Majorette

"Placing its best foot forward" when visiting convention cities is always the policy of Scranton, Pa., Post No. 121, Sons of the American Legion, as may be observed by this pretty drum majorette leading her post smartly past the Hotel Statler, Boston, in today's parade.

Milwaukee Bids Strongly for The Next Convention

For next year's convention of the American Legion, Milwaukee, Wis., and Kansas City, Mo., are running a keen race.

"Milwaukee is sure to get it," forecast one delegate. "Kansas City has it in the bag," declared another.

Milwaukee has been doing an exceptional job of circularizing delegates, it was reported. Literature signed by the Mayor of Milwaukee and the Governor of Wisconsin has been broadcast even to a substantial degree of the rank and file.

Being larger, the City has greater hotel accommodations than its Missouri rival, it is urged by those favoring the Wisconsin metropolis.

However, objectors point out that Milwaukee is only an hour's ride from Chicago, which held the convention last year, and hence that this would be giving the convention for a second time to the same locality without the customary space of years between.

In quest of the convention for the following year of 1942, the arrival of Thomas D. Taggart, Mayor of Atlantic City, N. J., was announced by Legion headquarters today.

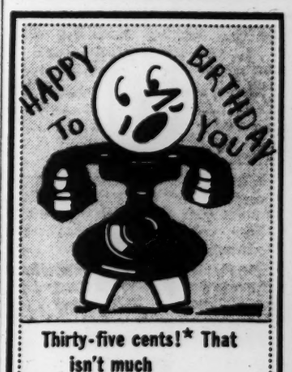
Pittsburgh, Pa., likewise is seeking the convention year after year. For 1943, San Francisco has put its name in early, with a banner at the Hotel Statler similar to the others.

And for the convention of not quite a half century hence, to wit, in 1987, Legionnaires of Mt. Washington, Ohio, whose population is something below 2,500, humorously post a placard in the Statler.

Even Our Most BUDGET-CONSCIOUS FUR COATS

Have Those Smart Free - and - Easy SLEEVES

SPAULDING & RIEDEL INC.
Bet. Arlington and Berkeley
375 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON



Thirty-five cents!* That isn't much To telephone Brattleboro; A birthday talk is worth twice that — I'll call Sue up tomorrow.

*3-minute night and Sunday station rate from BOSTON

TELEPHONE

Five Lead Race To Cap Legion As Commander

The race for National Commander of the American Legion, carried on with a zest no whit behind that of a Legion parade, narrowed today to five leaders, according to the political wiseacres.

Favorites appeared to be Lynn U. Stambaugh of Fargo, N. D.; Milo J. Warner of Toledo, Ohio; Raymond Fields of Guthrie, Okla.; Roane Waring of Memphis, Tenn., and Edward N. Scheiberling of Albany, N. Y.

Messrs. Warner and Stambaugh were credited in the gossip with heading the list, Messrs. Waring or Fields coming next. Many placed Mr. Fields among the first three.

Great blocks of votes were claimed by both the Stambaugh and Warner forces, but it was a question today whether either had as yet sufficient to win. It will take 724 ballots to elect in Thursday's voting, going on total delegate list of 1447.

Recalling that Raymond J. Kelly, present National Commander, had polled some 585 votes at New York in 1937 and yet had failed to win that year, one of the principal strategists commented that the uncertainties of a Legion election could be enormous, and that there was no more intensive politics at the conventions of the national political parties.

Four Are Lawyers

Four of the five outstanding candidates are attorneys — Messrs. Stambaugh, Warner, Waring and Scheiberling. Mr. Fields is a newspaper publisher.

Other candidates who had various degrees of potentiality included Warren H. Atherton of Stockton, Calif.; Paul G. Armstrong of Chicago, Jack Crowley of Rutland, Vt.; Charles W. Crush of Christiansburg, Va., and H. Elwyn Davis of Pueblo, Calif.

Hotel conferences that have been sending political managers to bed in the small hours have been going on for several nights, and that is only the beginning. The "big" stuff is not expected to move until after the parade tonight, and will continue through Wednesday and Wednesday night. The small but important preliminary business is nearly over, the decisive move is at hand.

"A delegation from another state came in at 1:30 this morning and I did not get to bed until 3:30," remarked a staff man at one of the leading headquarters.

"We went to bed at 5 a. m. today," said a worker at another major headquarters. "We had delegations coming in until 4:30 this morning."

This drive of convention week may be only the finish of a campaign going back four or even seven years. Mr. Stambaugh for instance has been visiting Department conventions for the past four years, speaking and getting acquainted. He was first nominated in 1937, as was Mr. Warner. The present Commander, Mr. Kelly, is credited with having been in the race for seven years.

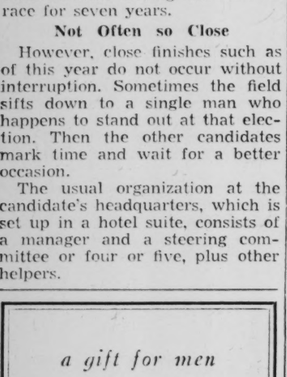
Not Often so Close

However, close finishes such as of this year do not occur without interruption. Sometimes the field sifts down to a single man who happens to stand out at that election. Then the other candidates mark time and wait for a better occasion.

The usual organization at the candidate's headquarters, which is set up in a hotel suite, consists of a manager and a steering committee or four or five, plus other helpers.

a gift for men

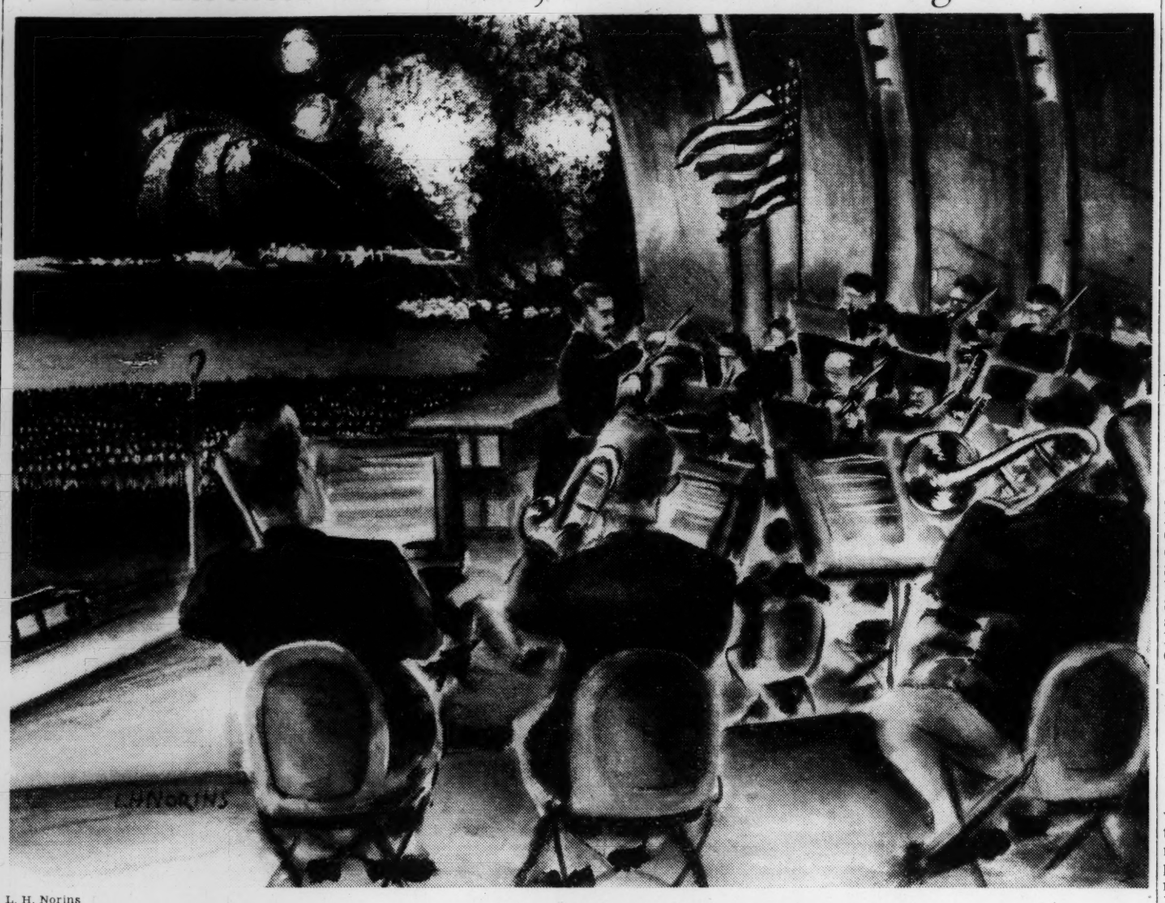
hand-embroidered "name" handkerchiefs 50c each



His own name hand-embroidered on hand-rolled handkerchiefs of fine imported white linen. Some of the more usual names are carried in stock and others may be ordered from a list of more than fifty, for delivery within one week. Street floor.

Stearns
BOSTON

'The Rockets' Red Glare, . . . Bombs Bursting in Air'



L. H. Norins

Symphony Players Entertain the Legion

From a seat in the back row of the orchestra an artist records his impression of last night's Symphony concert conducted by Arthur Fiedler at the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Esplanade. As the last notes of the National Anthem brought the program to a close, a brilliant display of fireworks from barges on the river filled the air with bursting rockets.

League Forms At Harvard For Defense

To voice the increasing awareness of college students that American ideals are at stake in the Battle of Britain, there will be formed this week at Harvard a chapter of the American Student Defense League, it was learned today.

The purpose of the League is to "arouse and prepare students for American defense" in the face of the "immediate danger to our national existence," Charles O. Porter, '41, founder of the graup, declares. Announcement of the formation of this League, first student organization at Harvard concerned with the war which has not taken an isolationist stand, coincided with the statement by Dr. James B. Conant, President of the University, that Harvard "opens under the shadow of a threat never before present in our history."

An organization meeting will be held Friday evening, at which permanent officers will be elected. Discussions, visiting lecturers, and even mock drills for the military training of students are tentatively planned.

The student organization, it is insisted, is separate from the faculty group of a similar name, although the two may work in close collaboration.

'Sallies' Revive '17-'18 Helpfulness

Salvation Army women who supplied doughnuts, advice, friendship, and many other needs to American soldier boys in France in 1917-18 are again serving these same boys—now men—during the American Legion convention. They are acting as hostesses at the Salvation Army tent in front of the Statler Hotel.

Among these women are Mrs. Gladys McIntyre Harmon, of the World War McIntyre sisters; Maj. Myrtle Turkington, Maj. Stella Young, Adjutant Mrs. Peter Hoffman, who was Hannah Schofield. A score of other Salvation Army women officers and workers are assisting them.

The Salvation Army has given over its fresh air camp, "Wonderland" in Sharon, for the use of junior groups who will go to Boston for the big parade Tuesday. Quarters at the Argonne Lodge, in Bullfinch Place, and at the Warrenton Street Settlement have also been allotted. Cots for delegations, unable to get rooms, are being furnished.

Antiques Show For New Haven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 24—Some of the rarest and finest antiques in the country will be brought to New Haven and exhibited by outstanding dealers and collectors at the Second New Haven Antiques Show which opens at the Arena on Oct. 2, and continues through Oct. 5.

Valued at more than $500,000, the entire exhibit promises to surpass any similar event ever held in New England. Early New Haven and Connecticut will be well represented by exhibitors from this State and among the exhibits will be an original painting of John Brown, the abolitionist, sketched at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, where the martyr awaited execution.

Connecticut prints, furniture, glassware and copper pieces will be hard pressed for show honors by some unique displays by exhibitors from the other New England States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

High Lights of Humor, Pathos With Legionnaires Around Hub

Finery of the Bands

At the band contest, at the Hatch Memorial Shell yesterday, next to the music the elaborate costumes of the musicians received the most attention. The piccalo player wore a plume and even the little drum boy wore an extra helping of gold braid. The equipment of the Marlboro Post Band, we are told, cost $22,500, and some of the contestants brought their own tailor shop along.

'Forbidding' Welcome

In Federal Street, looking southward, an official City banner floated in the air. It read: "Welcome Again, American Legion." Directly beneath it stood a newly painted traffic sign. It read: "One way, do not enter."

Dignified and Genuine

One of the oldest and most famous hostelries in the Back Bay has only an American flag floating over its portals. No bunting, no Legion insignia. The lobby is likewise unbedizened. However, there is one concession to the spirit of the hour. Right above the desk clerk's head there hangs a modest blue sign which reads: "Welcome Legionnaires, we greet you."

Not at All at Home

A Legionnaire was heard asking a policeman the way to the Hatch Memorial Shell. It happened that the officer was one of those imported from New York to help with the traffic. "You got me, Buddy," he said. "I'm a stranger here myself." The veteran walked away shaking his head, a puzzled if not wiser man.

Fun of All Kinds

Legion Flashes: A one-cylinder jitney of 1908 vintage filled with happy "buddies" trying to get out of the main doors of the Statler just as two amateur "Paul Reveres" on two white horses were coming in—the jitney won . . . In the same hotel a Negro band of southern Legionnaires making "hot" music in the lobby while a Texas buddy sat in a telephone booth close by making his own music with a banjo . . . Two other "cowboys" on an overhang of the Hotel Touraine roping an occasional passer-by . . . The veteran from Paris, France, wearing a big sign "There will always be an England" . . . Steamships arriving in Boston yesterday filled with Legionnaires being greeted by Boston fire boats shooting water in their honor—in red, white and blue sprays . . . Candid camera fans all over shouting "Hold it!" . . . Two "buddies" playing a game of checkers in the middle of Park Square . . .

Hearing Granted In Buckley Case

A public hearing on protests made against the Democratic nomination of Thomas J. Buckley as State Auditor has been tentatively set for Oct. 9, Joseph A. Conway, Secretary of the Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission, announced last night.

The protest was filed by Patrick J. Jennings of 114 Hancock Street, Boston, and Harvey A. Corcoran, 10 Jerome Street, Dorchester. They charge that Mr. Buckley violated the election laws on six counts. Among the charges were one alleging that Mr. Buckley's name possibly confused voters into thinking he was Thomas H. Buckley, former State Auditor.

Legion 'Indians' Hold A Second Tea Party

Boston's Tea Party was reenacted yesterday by the American Legion "Indians" of St. Paul, Minn., on the deck of the pilot boat North-ern Light. The "Indians" marched to Boston waterfront accompanied by the champion drum and bugle corps of the "40 and 8." An innovation in tea parties was introduced by Miss Sally Lewis, national champion drum majorette, who climbed the rigging of the pilot boat to entertain spectators with baton twirling.

House-Leading N.E. Democrat Would Be First

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—If House Democrats elect Representative John McMormack (D) of Massachusetts their majority leader tomorrow it will be the first time in history a New Englander has led Democratic forces in either branch of Congress.

It also will make Massachusetts the only state ever to be represented by the floor leaders of both major parties at the same time, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts being House minority leader.

McCormack supporters say their principal hurdle is a motion for adjournment of the Democratic caucus tomorrow.

Backers of Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, considered by McCormack forces the chief opposing candidate for the post, want the selection of floor leader postponed until the next Congress convenes.

McCormack forces want an immediate shown-down, contending election of a northener would aid the party in the coming elections.

They claim support for him not only from northern states but from South, Southwest and West. Among his backers, they say, are Representatives E. E. Cox and Robert Ramspeck of Georgia.

Mr. McCormack has been chairman of the Democratic caucus since January, 1939. The World War veteran's career closely parallels that of Mr. Martin. Both were older brothers who contributed to family finances by selling newspapers, Mr. McCormack in downtown Boston and Mr. Martin in North Attleboro, Mass.

Should both hold the leaderships Massachusetts has a good chance of some day gaining the Speakership of the House, third ranking position in the government, whether the House continues Democratic or goes Republican.

Down in Front!

By L. H. Norins

Crowd Along Beacon Street

Young paradegoers, with adults in the background, caught by an artist as they watched the "big parade" of the American Legion this morning. The inevitable "cop" standing out front brought a few good-natured shouts of "Down in front!"

'El' Adds 35,000 To Day's Mileage

Facing the prospect of 1,300,000 riders today amid the confusion and congestion of this parade-blocked, Legion-crowded city, the Boston Elevated Railway, despite the number of surface car and bus routes closed, expects to operate approximately 35,000 additional miles to accommodate the throngs.

Subway and Elevated service will be little affected by the parade and is expected to operate almost without interruption. What will happen to surface service is unpredictable, except, however, where such service will be eliminated. The downtown bus lines which will not be operated are Copley-Rowes Wharf; West Newton St.-South Station; Dover St.-Berkeley St.; Massachusetts Station-Bowdoin Station, and South Station-North Station-Charles Station.

Increased mileage will be divided over the system as follows: Elevated, 7,000 miles; Cambridge-Dorchester tunnel, 6,000 miles; East Boston Tunnel, 1,200 miles, and trackless trolley, surface car and bus routes, 20,800 miles.

Radcliffe Head Pleads For Humility

Even though this generation may be faced with more doubts, bitterness and bewilderment than at any time since 1917, it is no time for recriminations, arrogance or despair, Miss Ada L. Comstock, President of Radcliffe College, told the students in her address today at the formal opening of the College.

"We must begin to work in humility, trying to learn what values are to be preserved and strengthened in this crisis," Miss Comstock reminded the 1,000 graduates and undergraduates gathered in the First Church, Congregational, Cambridge, "and how to make ourselves wiser and more disciplined citizens through whom, and only through whom, a better democracy can be built."

Other speakers at the opening exercises were Miss Katharine McBride, newly appointed Dean of the College, Mrs. Bernice Brown Cronkhite, Dean of the Graduate School, and Willamena Parks of West Medford, President of the Student Government. The prayer and benediction were given by the Rev. Leslie P. Pennington of First Church, Unitarian, Cambridge.

Art Museum Pays Honor To Miss Hirano

She was seldom seen, but she was always there. She would flutter with alarm, perhaps the Japanese maximum of emotional display, at the thought of having her name published. The public learned nothing of Miss Chie Hirano during the 22 years she was associated with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, as Librarian in the Department of Asiatic Art and as Fellow for Research in Chinese and Japanese Art. The current exhibition of Japanese textiles is in memoriam.

The four examples which Robert Treat Paine, Jr., Associate in the Department of Asiatic Art, collected for this purpose in Japan last year, are a direct tribute to Miss Hirano's work on the Far Eastern textile collection at the Museum. Her knowledge was exhaustive. Had the student a question concerning the No Drama, an Ashikaga landscape, a screen by Tohaku, a poem by Saigyo Hoshi, or the interpretation of some subtle, symbolic gesture in the ceremony of serving tea, Miss Hirano could answer it and did so generously. Just before she left for Tokyo, where she passed on, last year, the writer sought her assistance in connection with the use of tiny coral birdcages in a Japanese woman's coiffure. The almond eyes twinkled; the square little head with its straight, American bob, leaned back in amused but tender reminiscence. In her father's home, before she set forth into the modern world, the young girls wore these bright, hair ornaments. The mother used small and simple combs of tortoise-shell. Every five days the hairdresser made a visit, and all the women in the house had their heads steamed and oiled, so that not a particle of kink or wave remained; then oiled and locks combed up, in fan or bird-tail form, with not one single hair left out of place.

A chat with her was equivalent to at least one day in the Orient. It is difficult to believe that one will no longer find her, hidden away in a corner of that long and silent room on the ground floor of the Museum, where her scholarly delving through many years produced that monumental work which was published just before she sailed to Japan—"Kyonaga, a Study of His Life and Work." The four exhibits chosen to "better express her personality and point of view toward life," as the Museum officials put it, include a fragment from a costume of the Keicho period, 1596 to 1614, the most distinguished age of Japanese textile design. It is of white damask enriched with gold embroidery and printed decoration. Another of the examples is a Chinese brocade of the late Ming period, make into a Japanese No robe. One is a Buddhist altar cloth of the early 16th century. These textiles are on view in the Asiatic corridor. P. P. S.

Women of American Legion Have Faith in United States

Fifth columns and subversive groups are nothing new in the experience of Mrs. Anna Dayton, Commander of the All-War Nurses Post 296 of the American Legion, who served at the Raritan Arsenal in New York during the World War.

She is scornful of the hysteria over the fifth column activities as if they were something of the present age. "We had the same thing in the World War," she declared in an interview on the mezzanine of the Statler Hotel where the Ex-Service Women of the Legion have their headquarters and registration table.

Shouting to be heard above the thundering rhythm of the Memphis, Tenn., bugle and drum corps giving an impromptu performance in the lobby below, Mrs. Dayton declared that "almost every day someone was caught in the arsenal reservation and brought in. We had more trouble! You couldn't even trust your own neighbor. Everyone was searched every morning, but even so, 'fifth columns' were being apprehended all the time." The Raritan Arsenal produced 8 per cent of the ammunition supplied to the Allies.

About 700 Ex-Service Women—Legionnaires in their own right—are attending the Legion Convention in Boston, a city which boasts two all-women posts of the Legion, the All-War Nurses Post, 296, and the Bessie P. Edwards Post, named in honor of the widow of Gen. Clarence P. Edwards, former Commander of the Yankee Division, and made up of yeowomen who served as clerks in the Navy in the World War.

Out of the 55,000 women who enlisted in the service at that time, 10,000 saw overseas duty which, according to figures at the Legion headquarters, represents a larger percentage of overseas assignment among the women than the men.

Expressing great faith in the United States, in spite of the activity of subversive elements, Mrs. Dorette Smith of Winchester, Past Commander of the All-War Nurses Post and chairman of the entertainment committee for visiting ex-service women, said, "I think when it comes to a show-down, or if it should, Americanism will win out."

Admitting that it was too bad conscription had to come, she saw it as a protection to democracy. "If we cannot raise an army with volunteers," she shrugged, "we have to do it this way. Our boys in the World War days were willing to go to war. This generation isn't. They have been turned against war. The fathers don't want to see them go."

She pointed out that it isn't that they are not patriotic. "They just don't want war. But if it should come to a showdown, all these young men would rise up to defend their country. I really have great faith in America and Americans."

Genuine Scotch Tweeds and Clan Tartans

Sold by the Yard or Tailored to Order . . .

Choose from Shetland, Genuine Harris, Cheviot, Highland Homespuns and other Scotch Tweeds in excellent qualities, beautiful colors and patterns.

Prices Are Reasonable

TWEEDS 28" wide from $4.00

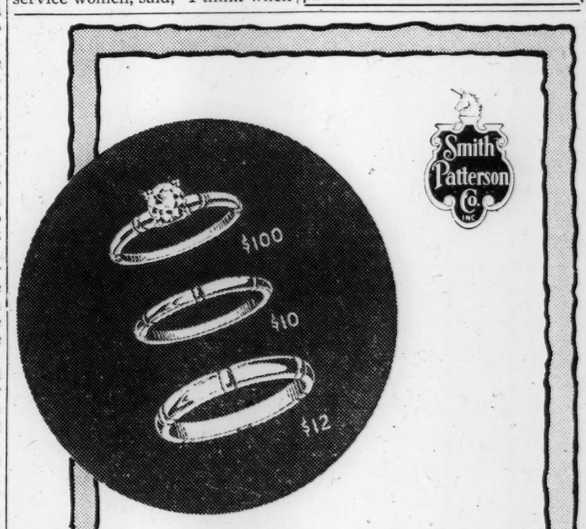
TWEEDS 56" wide from $6.50

Authentic clan tartans, all wool in bright colors or subdued shades. Have a plaid skirt or coat this season.

TARTANS 54" wide $5 and 7.50

Samples of your favorite colors on request

Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street, Boston



Made for Each Other

Match-makers . . . that's what we are at Smith Patterson's. Judge our success by the matched three-ring set sketched, a triumphant trio to translate the happiness of your engagement and wedding into permanent symbols, adding pride to sentiment, because they're "from Smith Patterson's."

Matched in quality and value as perfectly as in design. 14k natural gold, in classic simplicity to give full emphasis to the diamond in the engagement ring at $100. Bride's wedding ring, $10. Bridegroom's wedding ring, $12.

Sketches enlarged to show detail

Smith Patterson Co. INC.
Jewelers since 1876
at the Corner of Summer and Arch Streets, Boston

THE NEW JAYS AWAITS YOUR VISIT

Once again we have emerged from a major building program, surpassing all former accomplishments. Several commodious new floors have been added and new shops. And yet, the same atmosphere of quiet elegance and high style is unchanged.

Back of the Jays label lies almost a quarter century of dealing exclusively in clothes that are beautiful, clothes that more than justify their cost, particularly those of very moderate price.

And as we grow UP we also grow OUT . . . advancing our frontiers, widening our sphere of fashion leadership and our recognition as one of Boston's loveliest shops.

May we invite you to share the enthusiasm we are all feeling today?

Jays Temple Place Boston

Boston Sees Legion March, 65,000 Strong

Continued from Page 1

which, of course, has special emotional appeal just at this time. The crowd was strangely silent. The Police and the Grand Marshal and the Honorary Marshal and other dignitaries passed and the giant new anti-aircraft units began to roll by.

These were big, olive drab trucks, some carrying portable electric generators, others bore huge searchlights, possibly seven feet in diameter; other trucks trailed 75mm antiaircraft guns; others carried men in stiffly erect rows.

As these obviously spanking new machines rolled by—it took a full 45 minutes for them to pass—one on-looker after another remarked he'd had no idea the Army had so many of these defensive weapons. They seemed surprised and a little proud with the display, but not especially jubilant.

Then, came the ambulances, also new, also bright, but hardly conducive to heightening of the martial sense.

It wasn't until a colored regiment, with a corking band, came marching by that the crowd caught fire. They cheered wildly, and the band put extra pep into their music.

And then, like a silver bullet across the azure sky, an Army pursuit plane screamed overhead and a giant bomber dipped in salute. And up the hill came the crack Harry B. Doremus Post of Hackensack, N. J. drum and bugle corps, last year's champions.

Garbed in off-white Anzac hats, light blue coats, dark blue trousers and brilliant boots (they had six men to shine them just before the parade) these men from Hackensack fanned the spark, and it seldom dwindled as the colorful Legion units came along.

The enthusiasm of the crowd continued to mount, that odd feeling that flags and bands and marching men arouses began to mount in millions of throats and pretty soon the vibrant, victorious surging spirit of the United States of America was marching in Old Boston Town.

Harvard Botanist Wins Leidy Medal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24—Because of "outstanding contributions" to botany, Dr. Merritt L. Fernald, associated with the Gray Herbarium at Harvard University for 45 years and its director since 1937, has been honored with the Leidy medal, presented by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Dr. William B. Scott, Professor Emeritus of Geology and Paleontology at Princeton University, presented the medal to Dr. Fernald at a meeting during the University of Pennsylvania bicentennial celebration recently.

Presentation was in recognition of Dr. Fernald's "outstanding contributions to the floristics of the eastern part of North America, including the Maritime Provinces and the coastal plain region of the southern United States, and his correlations of the present-day distribution of plant life in North America with geologic history."

Enlarged Roads For Quincy Yard

Quincy city officials and Fore River Shipyard leaders will confer immediately on plans to enlarge road facilities with the yard capable of handling thousands of automobiles that will stream in and out of the yard each day as the increased shipbuilding program gets underway.

The Quincy Defense Council, set up from the industrial division of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce, said that every co-operation would be extended to meet the larger responsibility that Quincy will play in the national defense program.

"This extra shipbuilding contract has not come as a surprise. We knew that Quincy would play one of the most important parts in the Nation's preparedness program for two reasons (1), because of the geographical location of the Bethlehem Steel Company Yards, and (2), because of its capacity to turn out the largest ships that would be built or planned," Harry H. Kerr, chairman, said.

Gen. Dean Urged For Draft Post

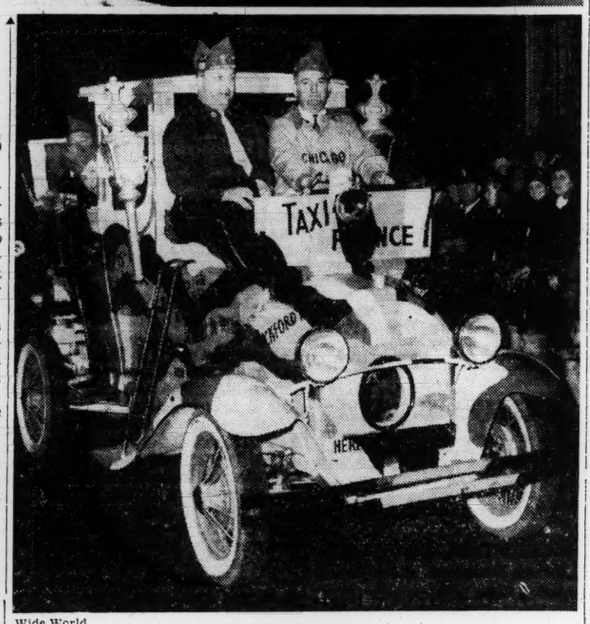
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 24 (AP)—Gov. William H. Vanderbilt has announced that he has recommended to President Roosevelt the appointment of Brig. Gen. Herbert R. Dean, Adjutant General of Rhode Island, to serve as State Executive of the selective service system in Rhode Island.

General Dean is head of the State staff of the Rhode Island National Guard, which has been working on preliminary draft plans for several months. He said a State selective service headquarters would be opened in downtown Providence this morning.

Federal Station Favored

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee recommended yesterday expenditure of $25,000 for the Federal Communications Commission to purchase land at Millis, Mass., for a government radio monitoring station to check on foreign propaganda transmitted to the United States by radio. The item called for removal of the station from Hingham, Mass., to the new site.

Seen in the Legion's 40 and 8 Parade



Wide World

Two of the Features That Caught the Crowd

Upper—Manned by four Legionnaires and one "gun," this "warship" from Kittery, Maine, is destined for more peaceful purposes than most naval craft. It is just part of the fun-making equipment of the 40 and 8. Lower—This ancient vehicle, variously marked "Official Car" and "Taxi France," is veteran of many American Legion conventions. Will Rogers rode it in 1932 (so say the painted inscriptions). It hails from Chicago.

40 and 8 Antics Please Great Crowds

They missed nothing and nobody . . . those fun-making members of the American Legion's Hilarity Hall, the 40 'n' 8, who paraded through downtown Boston streets for the entertainment of thousands of citizens and their guests last night.

By searchlight and sprinkler, in antiquated, side-cranking automobiles invariably labeled "Official Car," in a long line of engines and baggage cars, in costumes and get-ups that would suit any climate and conditions, and finally with their bands—whose snappy appearance and welcome music brought most of the cheers—the Legionnaires drew attention to themselves.

In place of honor in the parade which began shortly after six, were the Indians of St. Paul, Minn., in beaded buckskin and feathered headdress—the same outfit that re-enacted the Boston tea party on the pilotboat, Northern Light yesterday.

Vying with the Indians for honors for original costume were the Bluefield, West Virginia, coal miners and the Rhode Island zulus.

Then there were the individual prize-winning cut-ups, most of them easily recognizable, despite their disguises, by their families and friends who lined the parade-route. The crowd, in fact, gave ready recognition to the bands and parade units all through the parade.

"Look at papa," shrilled one youngster as the parade passed the grandstand on Beacon Street, "all dressed up in the white coat and pin."

"There's Dooley with the derby," called another. "Hi, Dooley."

Hawkers, with canes, plain and fancy, with other gimcracks, one of them a thumb big enough, according to the vendor, to carry a hiker from Maine to California, did a land-office business.

The "General Sullivan," one of the largest engines, a part of the Bradford County, Penna., unit, drew a loud cheer from the crowds along the parade route. Another favorite was the seven-year-old drum major who cartwheeled and did handsprings as he led his unit.

The parade was over about three hours after it began, time enough for the hundreds of thousands who thronged Boston's streets to hear part of the concert on the Esplanade and see the fireworks from the barges in Charles River.

Many A. E. F. Units Holding Reunions

American Legion convention week would not be the same without the reunions of societies, associations and individuals which are an essential part of the Legion's get-together.

Nearly all units of the American Expeditionary Forces are holding units this week, either in Boston or the suburban communities in the immediate vicinity. Their auxiliaries, of course, do not fail to take the same opportunity to convene.

Among the organizations meeting tonight are the Fourth or Ivy Leaf Division, the Fourteenth Engineers Veterans Association, and the former crew of the Plattsburg, former auxiliary cruiser in the Spanish-American War and troop transport in the World War. The crew of the Rijndam, another transport, met last night. Several units composed of veterans of motor supply corps, of associations of World War units, and former members of the North Sea Mine Force are also holding reunions.

Connecticut Firm To Build 45 Subs

A $2,750,000 contract has been awarded to the Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn., which has contracts for 45 submarines, the Navy has announced from Washington.

In addition, an award of $247,000 for the extension of the fitting-out pier at Portsmouth, N. H., was given to the Aberthaw Company as an expansion of a contract the firm already holds for construction of a shipway, barracks and other buildings on a cost plus fixed fee basis. Erick Roger Jacobson, Cambridge, Mass., received a $340 contract for improvement of lighting beacons at the Rockland, Maine, Naval trial course.

Chicago Drum Corps Wins Top Place in Legion Contest

While more than 25,000 persons looked on from the shadowed tiers of Harvard Stadium, and a million stars twinkled bravely against the glare of incandescent lights that illumined the great oval, the crack drum and bugle corps of Commonwealth Edison Post of Chicago marched off last night with the title of National Champions in the annual American Legion contest.

Clad in natty white uniforms and hats, with black belts and puttees, the Chicago outfit made a stirring appearance as it stepped briskly down the greensward of the gridiron. It was the second time that Edison Post had won the title, being selected as National Champions at the Cleveland, Ohio, convention in 1936.

J. C. Schuber, manager of the new official American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps, accepted the $1,250 first prize award, the Russel G. Creviston trophy and the Miami trophy for the winners.

Close Contest

In second place, not far behind the winners, who scored 94.72 points, came the Anderson Dunn Kochiss Post of Stratford, Conn., with 92.74 points, and less than a point behind it in third place was the East Orange, N. J., Post, with 92.475 points.

Next in order in the drum corps finals came Henry H. Houston Post, Germantown, Pa.; Harvey W. Seeds Post, Miami, Fla.; Capt. Harry B. Doremus Post, Hackensack, N. J.; Morristown, N. J., Post; Massillon, Ohio, Post; Hamon Gray Post, Laporte, Ind.; East Lynn, Mass., Post; Square Post, Chicago, Ill.; Charles H. Adrean, D. S. C., Post, Utica, N. Y.

In the American Legion's national band contest, held at the Hatch Memorial Shell yesterday, the present champions from Edward H. Monahan Post, Sioux City, Iowa, retained the title. Columbus, Ohio, was second, and Canton, Ohio, third.

Evansville Post Wins

In the Sons of the American Legion Band contest at Parkman Bandstand, the Evansville, Ind., delegation won the national championship with the Braintree, Mass., unit in second place.

Greater Des Moines Post, Sons of the American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps, won the title in this class in a spirited contest at Fens Stadium with the Worcester, Mass., outfit second, and the Herman J. Cornwall Squadron of Chicago third.

Garfield, N. J., Junior Drum and Bugle Corps won first prize in its class with Malden, Mass., in the runner-up position, and Martin Horn Post 66 of Holdrege, Neb., third.

'Box Seats' Sell For 15 to 50 Cents

Orange crates, butter tubs and peach baskets which ordinarily "go to waste" in Boston's market districts, sold for 15 to 50 cents apiece today, to be used for practical-minded parade spectators. Large piles of crates and tubs were assembled along the parade route and energetic merchants reaped a rich harvest, not of fruits, but of dimes, quarters and half dollars.

Symphony Hall Awes The Legion

Symphony Hall, trademark of Boston for culture and probably the last stronghold of America's Brahmins, will preserve its decorum this week when it houses the deliberations of delegates representing more than 1,000,000 veterans of the United States Army and Navy in the World War.

Reports that 300,000 members of the American Legion will make Boston a boom town for a week, that 2,000,000 persons will witness a nine-to-nine street parade, have ruffled its cultural calm not a whit.

There are those who have conjured up visions of decorations amounting almost to sacrilege in "Legionizing" the classic interior. (Wasn't it Margot Asquith, on lecture tour, nonplussed by its bleak vastness, who confided to the audience that this was the first time she had ever spoken in a railroad terminal?)

Anyway, speculation on desecration of the interior—bunting and what not garbing the 16 classic statues in niches in the walls above the second balcony—has been quite wasted. Decorative art has not reached that high level.

When the Legionnaires convene Wednesday they will find the railings which fence in Dr. Serge Koussevitzky's admirers tastefully and simply draped with gold and blue bunting, Legion colors, and at formal intervals five flags right and left spaced on the first balcony rail and three on the right and three on the left on the second balcony rail. The rear is balanced with two flags in the first balcony and one above. Forward in the hall a huge American flag hangs from the ceiling.

But this does not Legionize the music chamber. Aloft—should debate and oratory grow tedious—wandering eyes may rest on august company: Apollo, ancient god of music and poetry, about to strike his cithara; a satyr by Praxiteles, reputed (the original) to have inspired Hawthorne to his "Marble Faun." Another saucy fellow is about to wham his cymbals.

Diana is about to embark on the chase. Further variety in the womenfolk appears in the Athena of Phidias and Polycleitis' Amazon. Little respite from the serious business of the day is found in gazing upon the stern countenance of the orators Æschines and Demosthenes, or on the dramatists Sophocles and Euripides.

In exploring the vastnesses of this symphonic cavern, perhaps roving eyes may come to rest on Anacreon sitting at ease.

Shop to Buy Back Draftees' Clothes

Men of service age in Boston and vicinity who may have been postponing purchase of a new Fall suit or topcoat because of the impending draft have been offered opportunity by the clothing store of Leopold Morse to "dress smartly" right up to the moment they don khaki.

In what was announced as a defense-co-operation plan the store has invited young men to purchase a suit, topcoat or overcoat with the privilege of returning it, money refunded, if selected for military training. The offer, according to store officials, applies only to clothing bought for personal use and is good anytime within 90 days of the date of purchase.

Worn clothing, returned under this plan, will be donated to worthy charities, the announcement stated.

N. H. Republicans Convene Sept. 26

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 24—New Hampshire Republicans will gather for their state convention on Sept. 26 at Concord. The State Committee is already working on plans for financing the state campaign and state participation in the national election.

Judge William J. Britton of Wolfeboro will resign the chairmanship of the Committee after the state convention, it is understood. It was he who acted as head of the campaign that put Gov. Francis P. Murphy in the State House. As in the past, the nominees for the leading State offices will select a chairman agreeable to them.

Republican leaders are working hard to bring Republican presidential nominee Wendell L. Willkie to New Hampshire before the election.

Legion Auxiliary Begins Deliberations

By a Staff Photographer

Copley Plaza Ballroom Jammed With 2,500 Women

Looking down on a portion of the great audience at the opening session of the 20th annual convention. Inset—Mrs. William Corwith, national President, who presided.

Women of the Legion March With the Men

By Josephine B. Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Women are marching with the men today—women of the Legion. Many of them may recall less peaceful scenes than Boston's parade-packed streets today as they pass the State House reviewing stand. For these women saw service overseas, many of them—service as nurses or as yeowomen in the Navy. Real Legionnaires, they are, in their own right.

There are other women at the parade today, too. Mothers, sisters and wives of Legionnaires—women of the Legion Auxiliary from every State in the Union, from Panama, from Alaska, from Hawaii. Eagerly they watch for the rhythmic bobbing caps of their own division, and proud hearts beat with a happy thrill as that very special cap stands out from all the others.

If there's a tear to blur the swinging stride of that particular Legionnaire as he marches out of sight, it's a happy one. For it's a grand thrill for the women of the Auxiliary to see their men marching again—when it's not to war. And the cheers which rose were not the forced, brave cheers of mothers and wives sending their men oft to fight, but the glad and excited cheers of women who were thrilled to see their men in uniform, proud of what it had meant in the past, relieved that the present march was a peaceful one.

Marching Members

The only marching members of the Auxiliary were the snappy, uniformed groups of drum corps or other musical units, putting on their best show as they passed the State House stand where their National President, Mrs. William Corwith, reviewed the parade beside National Commander Raymond J. Kelly of the Legion.

Still ringing in the ears of the Auxiliary delegates to their 20th annual convention, even above the throbbing beat of parade drums, was Mrs. Corwith's stirring call yesterday at the opening session for real patriotic sacrifices now that greater and more tragic sacrifices in the days to come may be avoided. She reminded the 2,500 women gathered in the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel that "the tremendous cost of the defense of America will come out of the family pocketbook."

She appealed to the women for a patriotism that would accept these sacrifices "in a true American spirit, for we believe wholeheartedly that sacrifices made now to build up our defenses strong enough to discourage all thoughts of attack upon America, will preclude the possibilities of great and more tragic sacrifices in the future."

Nominated yesterday at the divisional caucuses were the following candidates for vice-presidents: Mrs. Eben P. Keene of Honesdale, Pa., Eastern Division; Mrs. George C. Burton, Louisville, Ky., Southern Division; Mrs. R. Elton Warman, Morgantown, W. Va., Central Division; Mrs. Roy L. Cook, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Mrs. Harold Diers, Omaha, Neb., Northwestern Division. These candidates will be formally elected to office on Thursday, when the convention will vote upon the two nominees for office of President, Mrs. Louis J. Lemstra of Clinton, Ind., and Mrs. J. Allison Hardy of Columbus, Miss.

Calls for Citizenship

Recommendation of the Michigan department that United States citizenship be required for membership in the Auxiliary was accepted by the convention, to be referred to the Legion for final approval, since it involved a change in the constitution of the Auxiliary. This amendment would bar non-citizen wives of Legionnaires.

Highlight in the colorful ceremonies of the Auxiliary was the entrance of Mrs. Raymond J. Kelly, wife of the national commander of the American Legion, and the six Kelly children. Mrs. Kelly was presented with a complete set of naval print plates. Mrs. Corwith, as a retiring president of the Auxiliary, was presented with a chest of silver, Mrs. Elmer Schmanke, President of the New York department, making official presentation of the gift.

Winners in the Music Contest of the Auxiliary were: St. Paul, Minn., Choral Club, receiving a $300 prize and the national championship for the coming year; Kayser, W. Va., quartet, $100; and the Shamokin, Penn., trio $100. The Massachusetts department Middlesex County glee club placed second.

Except for such adjourned committee meetings as were necessary today, Auxiliary convention sessions were suspended for the parade.

Vermont Communists' Efforts To Get on Ballot Bog Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 24—Efforts of Communist Party officials and sympathizers in Vermont to certify the party for a place on the State and national ballots in the November election are meeting with little success. Backfires from the renewed attempts, however, have brought protests from persons in many parts of the State who have declared their names signed to petitions were obtained by fraud or deception.

Under Vermont law, a party, in order to certify, must present petitions to the Secretary of State containing names totalling five per cent of the total vote cast in the last election. Since the Communist Party failed to obtain the required numbers in 1932 names of no candidates for office from the Communist Party have appeared on Vermont ballots since then.

Serious Bristol Incident

Public attention was called to a new infiltration of Communist doctrine into Vermont when a student caravan and puppet show was attacked and burned in the village of Bristol a few weeks ago. Subsequently, petitions circulated in behalf of Daniel Boone Schirmer of Barre, Secretary of the Party in Vermont, for Congress, were seized by Mayor John J. Burns, of Burlington. Mr. Schirmer appealed to Secretary of State Myrick seeking release of the petitions but the Secretary declared he was without jurisdiction until the petitions had been formally filed with his office.

In the meantime, protests from persons whose names were found on the petitions have poured into Mayor Burns' office. Attorneys of protestants from several cities have asked the privilege of formally swearing that to their knowledge their clients had signed only Republican or Democratic petitions. George Hall, of Foresdale, one of four men from that village seeking to have their names removed from the Schirmer petitions, identified his signature, but declared it was affixed last June and he was unaware it was a Communist petition he was signing. He said the man who approached him said it was a petition to "aid schools and the working man."

Efforts With Farm Element

Citizens of Addison County say that their county has been the spear-head of an attempt to infiltrate Communist ideology into farm groups since the so-called Vermont Farmer-Labor Vacation Committee, organized by Milo Lathrop, of Bristol, purchased a property there this year for recreational purposes and allegedly dedicated it to "better understanding between city and country folk." The Committee is admittedly aided by the Transport Workers Union of New York City. This Committee was painted by the Dies Committee as "overwhelmingly Communist."

Addison County farmers have been approached by Communist workers from New York who have obtained little satisfaction or encouragement from the Vermont "Yankees." An official of the Addison County Dairy Farmers' Union, so approached, declared he was "100 per cent American and did not want to have anything to do with the Dairy Farmers' Union if it is connected in any way with the Communist Party."

State officials, aware of an attempt of the Communist Party to obtain a foothold in Vermont farm organizations are planning to take every legal means to see that they remain uncontrolled.

Rawson C. Myrick, Secretary of State, said yesterday that in view of former attempts to place the Communist Party illegally on State ballots, the petitions will be closely scrutinized for evidence of fraud and that hearings will be held if written protest is received 35 days before the election, as Vermont law provides. Several such protests are already prepared should Communist petitions be formally filed.

Campaigns Begin Soon

With Republican and Democratic slates duly nominated in the September primaries, state committees of both parties are making plans for active campaigns in behalf of the respective party nominees.

The Republican convention for the nomination of presidential electors and adoption of a party platform will be held in Montpelier, Tuesday, Oct. 1. On Wednesday, Sept. 25, the Democratic convention to carry out the same formalities, will be held in the capital city.

Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, of Albany, N. Y., a native of Barre, will be the keynote speaker of the Democratic convention. John P. Davis, chairman of the State Republican Committee, in charge of G. O. P. convention details, has not yet announced the convention speaker.

Principal interest in this traditionally Republican state surrounds the contests for senatorial and gubernatorial election. State Senator Herbert B. Comings, of Richford will oppose Gov. George D. Aiken for United States Senator and John McGrath of Milton will oppose Lieut. Gov. William H. Wills of Bennington for the Governorship.

Opposing each other for other offices are: For Lieutenant Governor, Mortimer R. Proctor (R) and N. J. Towne (D); for Auditor of Accounts, David V. Anderson (R) and Anne P. Powers (D); for State Treasurer, Thomas H. Cave (R) and Peter J. Hincks (D); for Secretary of State, Rawson C. Myrick (R) and John J. Walsh (D); for Attorney General, Alban J. Parker (R), and Harry W. Witters (D); for Congress, Charles A. Plumley (R) and Bernard J. Leddy (D).

Legion Member From France Tells Of Situation There

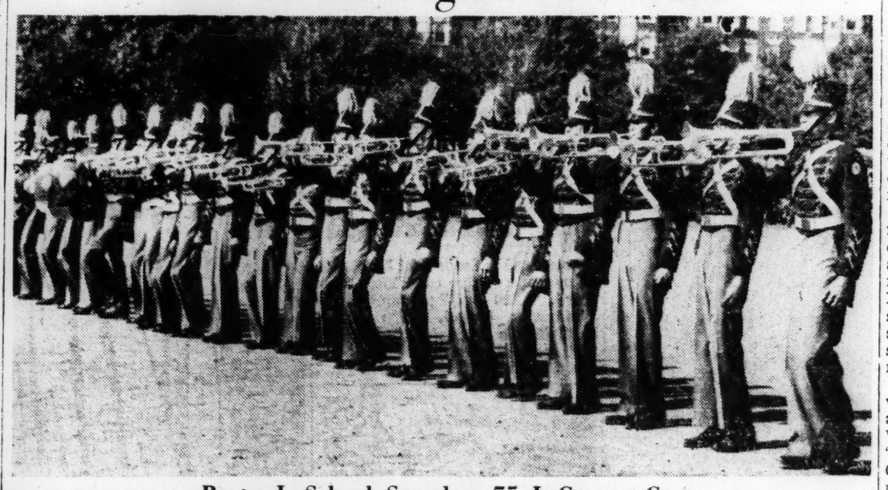
Hailing from one of the most distant points represented at the American Legion Convention is Sedley Peck, veteran of two world wars and of 24 years as a newspaper correspondent, who comes from Post 1 in Paris, France.

Mr. Peck, who arrived in this country three weeks ago, was a soldier with the American Expeditionary Force in the First World War, and served with the French Army as an ambulance driver during hostilities this spring. He witnessed the German occupation of France from both sides of the front.

The British blockade of Germany is unsuccessful, Mr. Peck declared, and will be so "as long as Germany's eastern frontier remains open." Many people in France, however, are starving, he said. The French people are stunned by their misfortune, and seek a scapegoat among their former leaders.

"The French soldiers in this war were just as brave and fought just as hard as their fathers in the World War," Mr. Peck commented. "But they were mowed down by German tanks, armored cars and motorcycle units because they did not have modern machine equipment. And they did not want a war."

Sons of the Legion on Parade



Baxter L. Schaub Squadron 75, LaGrange, Ga.

As it stepped briskly down Fens Stadium field in Monday's contest for Sons of the American Legion Bugle and Drum Corps, won by Greater Des Moines Post of Iowa.

American Art on Exhibition—Radio Changes Noted for 1941

Mahonri Young's Art Viewed In Retrospect at Andover

By Dorothy Adlow

Andover, Mass.

The Addison Gallery of American Art continues its excellent program of retrospective American exhibitions. Dedicated as the gallery is to American art, it is gradually bringing into full view the complete work of individual native artists. Through careful selection and display, and with a splendidly compiled catalogue, the material is offered so that it summarizes a career and at the same time provides a documentation for which many an art historian and critic of the future will be grateful.

The latest effort is the current exhibition of works by Mahonri M. Young. That versatile, gifted American has exercised his talents in sculpture, oil painting, etching, drawing, and water color. Many galleries are filled with his work, fruit of a long and interesting career.

America is the substance and background of Mahonri's (he likes to be called that) pictures and statues. He paints the rapidly developed industrial city, the farm, the desert. He paints the landscape with sweep and devotion; and he paints the people. Americans for him are no stereotyped characters; they are the Indians, the cowboys, the farmers at Danbury Fair, laborers, boxers, people. It is the awareness of life that he expresses in his drawings—living, vibrating records of people.

The power to observe and to record lies deep in the artist's consciousness. Comparable gifts are to be observed in the draughtsmanship of Boardman Robinson's, "Pop" Hart, John Sloan. It is a descriptive eloquence, a graphic communication which is comparable with the efforts of the best American writers. It is no surprise to this reviewer that all these artists are in best form with pen in hand. With pigment, it is another story; the younger generation, more French, less American, has already surpassed them.

* * *

Mahonri was born in 1877 in Salt Lake City, grandson of Brigham Young. "If you look back to pioneer days you will find my grandfather a skilled painter, and after he got to Utah an encourager of all the arts; a passionate lover of the theater; builder of what was for years the largest organ in existence; an encourager of an architecture which though traditionally Colonial, was individual and characteristic enough to be known as Brighamesque." Mahonri's wish was to be an illustrator. Millet was his inspiration. He went to New York, to Paris and Italy. He studied at Julien's in Paris. He began modeling. He returned to the United States, where he worked in the various media. He has been observing and portraying men, animals, and landscapes ever since.

The exhibition at Andover is interesting above all else for its human warmth, for the undiminished delight in the visible world in so many manifestations. Mahonri goes to the zoo or into the farmyard and grasps with uncanny clarity the salient traits of animals and fowl. The little room containing his animal drawings displays an amazing versatility. Mr. Young's drawings remind us of Pisanello, the great Italian master. In fact, we think of the Italian masters often in studying his pen and pencil studies, which are so contained and comprehensive; implicit in them is thorough knowledge and expert observation of form, movement, bearing. Whether the figure is at rest or in action, it has been envisaged in its most telling attributes. Form is often implied, sometimes indicated, occasionally roundly modeled. There is nothing fixed or set in this dynamic procedure, which must be flexible and adaptable to attain its expressive purpose.

The water colors are strong for their reliance upon line, for Mr. Young's mastery lies in line. The oils, for all their impressive size and prominent display, hold less fascination. The earlier oils are touching for the human subject matter; later canvases show increased interest in a varied or Impressionistic palette. But the same subjects drawn with pen or crayon seem more quick and more penetrating. This artist can make the line pulsate, quiver, come alive in a way that has no counterpart in his oil pigment.

* * *

The sculptures tell another story. This art sets more restraints on the quick eye and inspirited hand. Mr. Young has curbed his excitement in modeling and has fashioned concise contours which catch the sense of strain, tension and movement. He prefers action to repose, portraying in supple muscularity the active forms of boxers apprehended (we presume) in characteristic positions. Mr. Young's "Joe Gans" is a modern Myron, a companion piece for the anciety "Discus Thrower." Drummer, organ grinder, shoveler, workers in action were made with emphatic characterization by Mahonri Young before the arts were earmarked with "social significance" in this decade. American artists have always revealed the the true democratic fibre in favoring themes of simple people, close to the job.

Mr. Young's portrayals of American Indians are very pleasing indeed. These picturesque natives against the background of desert and mountain have been painted and painted by many an artists, but they have been represented only in their most striking features. As a result most Indian pictures look prosaic. Mr. Young's keen powers of observation and his feeling for just the proper characterizing line have made of these portrait drawings something very stirring. The postures, the gestures, the style of costumn, even the temperament of the Indians have been most sensitively qualified.

There are, finally, the etchings, which show a praiseworthy effort. Closer to drawing, the etching seems the more suitable medium for Mr. Young. We wonder that his energies have not been enlisted in the illustrator's art, for there are many ways in which he could have richly enhanced a text.

From the Andover exhibition we deduce that Mahonri Mackintosh Young (for that is his entire name) is an artist of great versatility, of keen insight, an important contemporary American. His outstanding traits as an artist are of the more sensitive and less spectacular variety. He is truly American in spirit and talent, and his works enlarge considerably the growing repertoire of indigenous art. The Andover exhibition is well worth the excursion from Boston.

De Bellis

William Post, Jr., and Helen Trenholme

In St. John Ervine's play, "Boyd's Shop," opening Saturday at the Copley.

Stage and Screen News

The Theater Guild announces that it has made arrangements with Herman Shumlin to include "The Male Animal," Elliott Nugent's and James Thurber's comedy, in the subscription series of plays for eight cities, including Boston. The other two of the 10 subscription cities are Baltimore, where it has been played before, and Chicago, where the company is at present in its third week.

The company which is now in Chicago will continue on the tour. The usual fortnight, it seems, is scheduled for Boston.

* * *

The cast for "Return Engagement," which will follow "Boyd's Shop," at the Copley includes Leona Powers and Pert Kelton in addition to Mady Christians, Bert Lytell, and Caryl Smith, who have been announced previously. Rowland Leigh probably will direct the production.

* * *

Cary Grant will be directed by Alfred Hitchcock in "Before the Fact" as the player's next film for RKO. Mr. Grant was co-starred with Irene Dunne in "My Favorite Wife," and will shortly be seen in "The Howards of Virginia."

* * *

Tay Garnett has begun preparations for directing "Cheers for Miss Bishop," in which Martha Scott will be starred. Miss Scott's recent films are "The Howards of Virginia" and "Our Town," and it may be recalled that she had the same role in the stage version as in the picture of "Our Town." A preliminary treatment of the story was provided by Stephen Vincent Benet.

Hal Mohr, who has been engaged as head cinematographer, will report for work early to complete make-up tests, as the film will carry Miss Scott and some of the other members of the cast through a span of some 60 years.

* * *

Errol Flynn, who has completed his starring role in "Santa Fe Trail," is planning to spend three weeks on vacation in Hawaii. He is due back at the Warner studio late in October for work on "Footsteps in the Dark."

* * *

John Wexley, playwright and scenarist, is in New York briefly before going to his farm in Bucks County, Pa., to complete a new play. Mr. Wexley wrote the screen play for "City of Conquest," starring James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. His stage plays include "The Last Mile" and "They Shall Not Die."

Theater-in-Dale Plans

Louis Townsend, manager of the Theater in the Dale Inc., Marble Dale, Conn., announces that he has purchased the estate of Mrs. Gwenyth E. Durling on route 25, one quarter of a mile south of the present site of the theater. The 53 acre estate consisting of a large 150-year-old farmhouse, barns, and several outbuildings, will be improved by a theater on which construction starts this week. The theater will be approximately 165 feet long and 68 feet wide with a large terrace opening on one side of the building. Off the main lobby, there will be a lounge room for art exhibitions to be held from time to time during the season. The theater will seat 250 persons and contain the most modern equipment. A parking field fronting the theater will accommodate several hundred cars. Two large buildings will be constructed to house the company and members of the staff. There will also be a limited apprentice group of 10 students. The theater will open about June 15, 1941.

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Deanna Durbin

In "Spring Parade," coming Wednesday evening to the Keith Memorial

New Dial Places of Stations Part of Radio's Shift to 'F M'

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A rather significant foreword appears in the new 1940-41 issue of the Variety Directory which has been released recently to the radio industry. "This will undoubtedly be the last volume of this publication which has to do with only one type of commercial radio—the type known as 'amplitude modulation,'" the foreword says. "In 1941 the broadcasting industry will launch a new kind of transmission, known as 'frequency modulation,' to sail the commercial seas alongside the older, present art," the statement continues.

With a due nod at one of the most important changes that is to take place in radio at the end of the year—the inauguration of commercial radiocasting over FM, frequency modulation or "staticless" radio, as it has been dubbed rightfully, the text of the new Directory marks two other significant changes that will unquestionably place 1941 as one of the most important years in radio since its founding two decades ago.

Station-Tuning Changes

The second of these big changes are the North American re-allocations, the Directory notes, which are to take place in March, 1941. Seven-eighths of American stations, more than 100 Canadian stations, and numerous Mexican and Cuban stations will move up or down the band from their present locations. The move is to provide Mexican and Cuban stations, in particular, with the frequencies which they now rightfully should have in line with their progress in radiocasting. A chart in the Directory shows where each frequency in the standard 550-1,600-kc radiocast band will be after the move.

The third significant change will be radiocasting's attempt to assume the destiny of its own music sources by the launching of Broadcast Music, Inc., its own musical copyright society. On Dec. 31, the five-year contract which the radiocasting industry has held with the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, will not be renewed. The Society, known as "Ascap" to the trade, is the greatest copyright pool of American composers of classical, semi-classical, and popular music.

Biggest point that may be settled by the radio-Ascap feud is whether radio listeners will notice the absence of Ascap music. Radio claims that listeners will not miss the music and points to a feud several years ago between Ascap and Warner Brothers which resulted in the withdrawal by Warner of the music of such highly popular compomers as Jerome Kern, Cole Porter, Vincent Youmans and Rodgers and Hart from air use. Although these composers were an important part of the Ascap catalog, yet radiocasters claim listeners did not miss them on account of the substantial Ascap pool of music which remained.

Odd Shifts in Music

Greatest point in Ascap's favor will be the inconvenience caused performers and program producers in accustoming themselves with an unfamiliar catalog of music which Broadcast Music, or BMI, as it is called, now owns or is steadily building. Such notable radio singers of songs as Rudy Vallee and Bing Crosby, for instance, who have composed or collaborated in the composition of songs which are controlled by Ascap will be unable to sing or play these in their own programs. Numbers of programs which depend upon popular music or use it for themes are even now casting about for suitable substitutes. The word has gone out, in fact, upon one network that performers must begin to use a certain amount of music each week which they know the radio may use after Dec. 31 of this year.

The new Directory also includes an analysis of radio as a salesman by Crossley, Inc., the compiler of the famed "Crossley" index of popularity which listeners may often hear comedians refer to; the results of the various radio program popularity polls; the Fortune magazine survey of the influence of the newspapers as compared with radio; a simplified quiz on FM, prepared by the FM Broadcasters, Inc.; and a survey of the status of television, among other features.

There are tables also of interest mostly to the trade, such as various breakdowns of time sales; lists of radio accounts, advertising agencies, a new executives tabulation, and copies of the Ascap and BMI network and single station license contracts; the National Association of Broadcasters program code and the Federal radio laws.

New Kaufman-Hart Play Hailed in New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 24 (AP)—"George Washington Slept Here," new comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart, drew enthusiastic applause from a near capacity audience here last night.

The cast, headed by Ernest Truex, veteran of the stage and screen; Berton Churchill, another familiar figure to film fans, and Jean Dixon, was given a half dozen curtain calls.

The plot involves a New Yorker who purchased a tumbledown stone mansion in Pennsylvania because of a legend that Washington had once been an overnight guest in it. Besides running into manifold, laugh-provoking difficulties, the new owner learns that it was not Washington but Benedict Arnold who slept there.

Boston Civic Symphony In Fifteenth Season

The Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra this fall enters its fifteenth season. In honor of this event, Joseph Wagner, conductor, announces three concerts in Jordan Hall for the season. The last of these, on May 9, will offer the program that was given by the orchestra at its first concert in 1926.

An audition for players not previously associated with the group will be held tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at 901 Boylston Street. Regular rehearsals for full orchestra will begin on Oct. 2.

Vocal Scholarships Trials

Young people of high school age (16 and over) who have good natural voices, but who have never received vocal instruction, will be afforded the opportunity, next week, of competing in trials conducted by the Vocal Normal Department of the New England Conservatory, as a result of which a limited number will receive instruction free of charge. This work is carried on by Clarence B. Shirley, supervisor of the Vocal Department of the Conservatory. Those winning scholarships will be instructed by student teachers, under the supervision of Mr. Shirley. Auditions will be held on Oct. 1 and 4, between 3 and 6 p. m., in Room 48, New England Conservatory Building.

'I Married Adventure'

Introducing neighborhood theater audiences to strange places, strange folk, and strange beasts was a diplomacy that engaged Martin and Osa Johnson for many years. It is doubtful whether any other pair of explorers have given so large a share of their adventures to the stay-at-home public. As their skill and experience increased, as their technique improved, and as their equipment enlarged from a makeshift array to the point where it included two amphibian planes, the Johnsons improved their pictures.

"I Married Adventure," which Mrs. Johnson has made from a reported 2,000,000-odd feet of film, is perhaps the best of these productions to date, if, at the same time, it is the most Hollywoodized. The picture is now on view at the Trans-Lux Theater.

"I Married Adventure" is based on Mrs. Johnson's book of the same name. It is both a record of the Johnson treks through tropic jungles and a tribute to the late Martin Johnson. Near the close of the film, the commentator observes that Mrs. Johnson is presently preparing for another exploration to Africa.

* * *

The film opens with the Johnsons' exploration to Borneo, in 1917. They arrived just as the rainy season was about to start and returned empty-handed, discouraged, their equipment ruined by the rains. It was Carl Akeley, a fellow explorer, who encouraged the Johnsons to go ahead with their explorations by suggesting the limitless possibilities of Africa. After an initial visit to this continent, the Johnsons returned in 1924 to spend five years recording the vanishing African wild life. "I Married Adventure" records also their visits to Borneo, the Isle of Malekula, the Solomon Islands, and other distant and obscure places.

After its introductory sequences, which are the least interesting phase of the film, "I Married Adventure" mounts to an exciting pitch and remains constantly absorbing for the remainder of its 78 minutes. The terrorized flight of the drought-driven natives, their flocks, and the wild beasts, including what is claimed to be the largest herd of elephants ever filmed, is one of the most dramatic and authentic passages.

Most of the scenes of the fleeing animals—elephants, giraffes, zebra, wildebeeste, lions, ostriches, and many others—were made from the air and are intensely exciting. Led by instinct to a fertile valley, the animals are seen at last, so-called natural enmities forgotten as they slake their thirst by the thousands. It is a magnificent scene.

As with all Johnson films, "I Married Adventure" is constantly interpolated with comedy elements. Most of the comedy is staged by the animals themselves and one is given the impression that little of it was arranged. In this respect, one must also note the scenes made in Hollywood. These have been tastefully done, though perhaps some of them could have been dispensed with.

* * *

The sound track of drums and native music, whether recorded on the spot or dubbed in later, is excellently synchronized to catch the weird wails and pre-Harlem rhythms. The commentary is well written, and ably spoken by an anonymous announcer.

"I Married Adventure" contains few scenes of animals being shot by the Johnsons. Most of the hunts are conducted and engaged in by the natives of the villages where the explorers stayed. There are sequences in which a lion, a rhinoceros and an orang-utang are the respective quarries. These may be too realistic for some. There are also one or two battles between jungle inhabitants. Mostly, however, this is a record of living rather than of killing.

Considerable footage is devoted to showing the passage of the Johnsons and their porters over magnificent wild country or through jungle. The photography is increasingly good as the film progresses and the record of animal life is constantly fascinating. Several uncomfortable moments are provided by shots of flying snakes.

American Common

The dance events scheduled for this week at the American Common, World's Fair, New York, are:

Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Pennsylvania Square Dance Night, Harry Freeland, prompter, with orchestra and square sets from the Pennsylvania mountains.

Thursday, 8 p. m.—American Square Dance Night, Ed Durlacher, caller. Al MacLeod's orchestra.

Friday, all day and evening—American Indian Day, Dr. Harold Davis Emerson, chairman. Tepees and craft teaching on the Common; stage ceremony of dancing and Indian lore; (9 p. m.) Snake Dance to the Lagoon of Nations; followed by Open House of Indian Dancing on the Green.

Saturday, 3:30 and 7:45 p. m.—Pennsylvania Dutch Sehnitzing Party in authentic costumes—square dances, songs, party games—from Lehigh County. Pumpernickle Bill, commentator.

Sunday, 3:30 p. m.—Moravian "Love Feast" given by the Pennsylvania Dutch of Lancaster County. Rev. Horne officiating.

Sunday, 8 p. m.—Russian program of dances and songs, symphony orchestra from Ansonia, Conn., and balalaika orchestra from from Whitestone, N. Y.

Note

Martha Graham is working on the character of Antigone, whom she will portray in a new dance composition to be produced during the coming season.

Hassam Memorial Show

Earlier in the year the New York Public Library announced that 60 prints by the late Childe Hassam had been presented by Mrs. Hassam. This group of prints which will be on exhibition from Sept. 19 to Oct. 31, comprises landscapes, city views, shore scenes, and interiors.

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," with Mickey Rooney. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Queen of Destiny." 3:25, 6:30, 9:40.

Fenway—
Errol Flynn in "The Sea Hawk." 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum," with Sidney Toler. 1:10, 4:40, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Hired Wife," starring Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. 11:37 a. m., 3, 6:23, 9:46. "Men Against the Sky," with Richard Dix. 10:03 a. m., 1:26, 4:49, 8:12. "March of Time." 11:19 a. m., 2:42, 6:05, 9:28.

Kenmore—
"My Favorite Wife," Irene Dunne, Cary Grant. 1, 4, 6:40, 9:40. "The Lone Wolf Meets a Lady," Warren Williams. 2:35, 5:30, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Brigham Young, Frontiersman," starring Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20. "One Crowded Night," with Billie Seward. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

Modern—
"South of Pago Pago," with Victor McLaglen, Jon Hall, Frances Farmer and Olympe Bradna. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Public Deb No. 1," with George Murphy, Brenda Joyce, and Mischa Auer. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Boom Town," starring Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. "The Lady in Question," with Brian Aherne. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

Paramount—
Errol Flynn in "The Sea Hawk." 10:45, a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:10. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum," with Sidney Toler, 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Dance, Girl, Dance," with Maureen O'Hara, Louis Hayward and Lucille Ball. 10:18 a. m., 1:26, 4:34, 7:42, 10:23. Stage 12:04, 3:12, 6:20, 9:19.

State—
"Boom Town," starring Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert, and Hedy Lamarr. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. "The Lady in Question," with Brian Aherne. 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Travel—the Alps." "North Sea." "Week End." "Pete Smith—How to Train a Lion." "All Girl Revue," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"South of Pago Pago," with V. McLaglen, Jon Hall, Frances Farmer and Olympe Bradna. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Public Deb. No. 1," with George Murphy, Brenda Joyce and Mischa Auer. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Tremont—
"Waterloo Bridge," with Vivien Leigh and Robert Taylor. "The Valley of Giants," with W. Morris. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"I Married Adventure," with Osa Johnson, 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "False Rapture," with Otto Kruger. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

Uptown—
"Young People," with Shirley Temple. 2:45, 5:50, 8:55. "The Ramparts We Watch," 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15.

Films in the Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Scatterbrain," Judy Canova. "Mystery Sea Raiders," H. Wilcoxon, 2 and 8.
Capitol: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson-L.Olivier. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner, 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON-Capitol: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy, J. MacDonald. "Man Who Talked Too Much," 2 and 7:45.
Regent: "Mortal Storm," M. Sullivan, Jas. Stewart. "Saint's Double Trouble," 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Dr. Kildare's Strange Case," Lew Ayres, L. Barrymore. 3:16, 8:16. "Those Were the Days." 1:55, 6:55, 9:43.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Ladies Must Live." 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: Military Academy." 2, 5:10, 8:20. "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen, Jon Hall, Frances Farmer, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Florian," Robert Young. 1:50, 5:01, 8:12. "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. 3:32, 6:43, 9:54.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. "We Who Are Young," 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Edison the Man," Spencer Tracy. "Free Blond and 21," Lynn Bari-Joan Davis, 2 and 7:45.
University: "Maryland," Walter Brennan-Brenda Joyce. 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. "The Ramparts We Watch." 1:30, 4:45, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Dr. Christian Meets the Woman," Jean Hersholt, 2 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. 3:15, 9:15. "Mystery Sea Raiders," 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby," Johnny Downs. "Boys of the City," 2 and 7.
Franklin Park: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney, 3:15, 9:30. "Mystery Sea Raiders." 1:50, 8:10.
Strand: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson-L. Olivier. 3:18, 9:33. "South of Pago Pago." 1:35, 7:50.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy and J. MacDonald. "Sailor's Lady," 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "All This and Heaven Too," Bette Davis. 2:36, 8:43. "Murder in the Air." 1:36, 7:43.
Park: "Sailor's Lady," Jon Hall-Nancy Kelly. "Queen of the Mob," Ralph Bellamy-Jean Cagney. 1:30, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 3:19, 9:35. "Way of All Flesh." 1:49, 8:09.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Golden Gloves," Jean Cagney, Richard Dennison. 1:45, 7:50. "Maryland," Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter, 3, 9:05.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Susan and God," Joan Crawford and Fredric March. 3:10, 9:55. "March of Time." 2:45, 8:30.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas. "Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres, Rita Johnson and Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 6:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Ramparts We Watch." 1:30, 4:45, 8. "They Drive by Night," Ann Sheridan, George Raft and Ida Lupino. 3, 6:15, 9:30.
Mystic: "Tom Brown's School Days." 2, 8:25. "My Love Came Back." 3:25 6:30, 9:50.

Maplewood: "Twenty-Mule Team," Wallace Beery. 3:24, 9:14. "Beyond Tomorrow, Jean Parker. 1:55, 7:40.
Orpheum: "The Mortal Storm," James Stewart and M. Sullavan. "Girls of the Road," Lola Lane. 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall. 1:30, 7:45. "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson, L. Olivier. 3:25, 9:40.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Doctor Takes a Wife," Loretta Young and Ray Milland. "Manhattan Heartbreak." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Maryland." "Love, Honor and Oh Baby." Donald Woods.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Susan and God," Joan Crawford and F. March. "Queen of the Mob." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Maryland," Brenda Joyce. "Ladies Must Live," Rosemary Lane. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Maryland," Brenda Joyce. "Golden Gloves." 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall. "Scatterbrain," Juda Canova.
Strand: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. "Girl from Avenue A," Jane Withers.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 3:16, 9:16. "I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby," Johnny Downs. 2:08, 8:08.
Revere: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer-Garson and L. Olivier. 2:08, 8:08. "I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby." 4:14, 10:14.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "All This, and Heaven Too," Bette Davis. "Murder in the Air." 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Twenty-Mule Team," Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo. "Man Who Talked Too Much," Virginia Bruce and George Brent. 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "Brother Orchid," "Reefer Madness." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "My Favorite Wife." "House Across the Bay." George Raft and Joan Bennett. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Boys From Syracuse," Allan Jones, Martha Raye. "The Way of All Flesh." A Tamiroff. 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "Untamed," Ray Milland. "Boys of the City." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo "Four Sons," Don Ameche. "La Conga Nights." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Torrid Zone," James Cagney. 3:20, 9:05. "I Can't Give You Anything But Love." 2:09, 7:54.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen-Jon Hall, Martha Raye and Joe Penner. Continuous 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Four Sons," "Those Were the Days." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Ghost Breakers," "Crooked Road." 2 and 8.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Earthbound," Warner Baxter. "Golden Gloves," Jean Cagney. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Maryland," Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. "Anne of Windy Poplars," Ann Shirley. 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Maryland," Brenda Joyce. "Golden Gloves," Jean Cagney. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Edison the Man," Spencer Tracy. 3:31, 8:02. "Those Were the Days," William Holden. 2:10, 6:40, 9:59.

'The Sharpe Family' by Hogarth

Lent by Mrs. Robert C. Vose to the Masterpieces of Art Exhibition at the 1940 New York World's Fair.

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd BIG WEEK!
ROSALIND RUSSELL · BRIAN AHERNE · VIRGINIA BRUCE
HIRED WIFE
ROBERT BENCHLEY
2nd FEATURE
MEN AGAINST THE SKY
RICHARD DIX · WENDY BARRIE
Latest "MARCH OF TIME"

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
HELD OVER — 2nd WEEK
GABLE • TRACY
COLBERT • LA MARR
in "BOOM TOWN"
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"Brigham Young—Frontiersman"
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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

A College Class That Began In A Tearoom and Became One Of The Most Meaningful of All

At Christian College the Girls Asked to Run the College Vespers. From the Vespers Talks a Discussion Group Grew and Goes On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Columbia, Mo.

In the tearoom of Christian College a class which might be called Principles of Living, Ethics, or Basic Religion, or by a title suggestive of all three will soon open its sessions for the second year under the chairmanship of June Brocksmith, of St. Louis, president of the senior class. This class has probably had a greater influence on the formulation of ideals for everyday living with one's fellows than any of the carefully plotted courses described in the catalogue. And like many another fine innovation in schools and elsewhere it seemingly just happened—was in fact almost a tearoom accident!

This inviting and cheerful spot looking out on the gracious lawns with their towering forest trees and the thick grass carpet is a point of student gravitation at all hours; but late in the afternoon when most classes are over for the day it reaches its peak of popularity. Every brightly painted green table then is surrounded with students in this oldest of Missouri's colleges for women. For at that time most of them drop in for light refreshment and a visit with those already assembled. Among the habitués which appeared regularly about four o'clock every Monday afternoon during a large part of last year was a group of ten or twelve. They have been the core of a study interest which has gripped and held Christian College students. It was the motivating power for a year's hard, voluntary study.

"Just what do you mean by 'right'?" one wanted to know.

"How can you be sure you know what 'wrong' is?" said another one day.

Tossed Into the Fire Of Debate

"What is truth?" asked still another. And thereby these tearoom students slid easily into problems which have confounded philosophers for ages past. But many of these questions tossed into the fire of debate were, in reality, brands from the Thursday evening Vesper Services. The two became inextricably intertwined and produced a source for inspiration and study and reading that maintained its momentum in spite of the distractions which daily claimed attention. The Vesper Service, in organization, was an innovation last year.

Soon after school opened a year ago, students called on Mrs. Marion Hertig, who is in charge of most student activities, and proposed that the student body instead of the faculty, be allowed to take complete charge of the Vesper Services for the year. The student body, they said, wanted to elect three members of a permanent committee who would direct and oversee the Vesper Services. These three would appoint two different students each week, to conduct the services and prepare them with the help of Miss Winifred Watson, head of the department of religious education. They wanted simple, inexpensive decorations, too, for Dorsey Memorial Chapel. And could they use white tapers almost exclusively for lighting? Surprised, perhaps, but delighted, Mrs. Hertig agreed.

Well Attended

The permanent committee decided to confine Vesper talks to "practical subjects,' such as helpfulness, kindliness, truthfulness, tolerance, unselfishness. Thus organized, Vespers was an immediate success. Attendance reached a new high. The subjects discussed became the topics of debate in hall, classroom, and the recreation rooms. Then sparks of this rising interest were carried to the Monday afternoon tearoom habitués, who proceeded to form themselves into a class.

There these subjects were literally shredded, yet inevitably the group found themselves in unfamiliar territory and the tide of argument carried them constantly farther afield in realms of study lacking even one familiar landmark to guide them back to their own experience. "Let's ask for help," proposed one student and the suggestion was instantly approved. Thus, since the first class periods, one member of the faculty has attended each session. These guests have but one function—that is to come prepared to present as completely as possible a talk on the topic last discussed in Vespers. It concludes with a memo on books, articles, poetry, or fiction which would have some light to shed on the subject. Occasionally these reports took the form of briefs including the views of various thinkers and writers on the subject under consideration.

Small Library Of Books

This led to the collection of a small library of books which were set aside in the general library for the use of the tearoom class. This was enriched by material found by the students in current publications. And then, too, the faculty gladly added volumes they had either owned or found in shops until the library totaled 180 books and piles of magazines in the shelves beneath them. Thus the tearoom class proceeded through the remainder of their sessions and concluded the year.

And if it is true that much of the material the students read, studied and discussed really required previous study for complete understanding, it is likewise true that the eager interest with which they ragged the topics discussed produced an appreciation of the meaning and the value of kindness, friendship, loyalty, fairmindedness in every day living which will be an indelible memory for a long time to come. Not only the students but the faculty found the tearoom class stimulating. "It was the most vividly interesting educational experience I have ever had," said J. Robert Sala, Dean of the Faculty. As for the girls, they organized last June to go on again this fall, and expect to attain a new high.

The original group of students who early last year in the tearoom at Christian College formed a class in "How to Live With People," inviting some faculty member to each class session. J. Robert Sala, Dean of the Faculty, is the participating guest at this session. The class, after an active college year, organized last June for the coming year and will soon be hard at it again, with additional members.

Campus Popularity and Worth

A College Dean Chats With Her Freshmen Girls—4

By E. Olive Davis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Elsah, Ill.

Many freshmen cherish the notion that popularity is what they want in college. Now popularity is very easy to acquire. For instance, a girl may gain the attention of many people at a football game, where she makes herself conspicuous by her noise or her gaiety. Or she may behave in a similar way on the dance floor, and enjoy feeling the glances of everyone turning in her direction. Or possibly she may have at her command a fund of funny stories which always make her the center of boisterous laughter, stories which grow in the telling, sometimes beyond the bounds of propriety. Or she may be one of those who court popularity with the men by dropping into a quick familiarity and offering her feminine wares to the lowest bidder.

Ways and means of drawing attention to oneself are many, and it is so very easy to fool oneself into thinking that one's group of friends think one's behavior is clever and entertaining. Perhaps they do at the time, but attention which is gained so easily is just as quickly lost, as a little experience on a college campus will teach one.

Sometimes people are amused by antics which they do not admire and would not imitate themselves, and thus there is in their laughter a little scorn and a little condescension as well. Each year one sees on the college campus the girl who caught the popular fancy in some such easy way and then dropped completely out of the limelight, sometimes with heartache and the keenest disappointment to herself.

Yes, popularity is easy to get, and just as easy to lose, so perhaps it is not worth the seeking.

Now reputation is something we build slowly and with serious and consistent effort. It is not based upon some one or two incidents in which we show what kind of people we are, but upon many occurrences in which we prove ourselves again and again to be loyal friends, trustworthy confidants, co-operative teammates—or the reverse, of course. In the college community, as in the world outside the campus, it is an individual's reputation that really counts, and the freshman who is entering her new world must be willing to take the time to build up something solid upon which she is ready to be judged by her new associates. Everything we say or do goes into the making of our reputation, and while we can always retrieve mistakes, no matter how serious they may be, it is certainly wiser not to make them in the first place.

The new college woman, then, needs to take some time in making a thorough survey in order to find out what are the real values to be had from a college experience. There is the young woman who gives all of her spare time to athletics. She belongs in a school for physical training, not in a college of liberal arts whose intellectual opportunities she overlooks, or accepts half-heartedly because her chief interest and attention are on the athletic program. The girl who makes such a choice in her college career may build up an enviable reputation as an athlete, but the question to be considered is whether what she builds is worthy of the time which goes into it. And we all know the campus "playboy" or the "greasy grind," each of whom has built up a reputation of a certain kind based upon values which he chose during his college career.

All of this points to two important facts—first, that the freshman girl needs to make a careful selection of the type of college which she chooses so that its curriculum may offer her courses in line with her deepest interests, and, secondly, that she needs to make a thorough canvass of the situation in the college which she selects, weigh the values of the various opportunities presented to her there, and then set about her own building process intelligently

A series of Tuesday articles.

Interviewing Youth

Some Questions for Round Tablers to Bite Into

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the Youth Round Table held its first meeting on the Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor, 1935 was alive with a growing hope for a better world which found, in youth, an eager response. Today, we gather around to ask ourselves some sober questions prompted by the disillusioning situation of our times. Are we, the young people of the world, a defeated generation? Must we contribute to the meetings of the Youth Round Table nothing more than generalizations about friendship, travel, and stamp collecting? Are we in no mood to challenge the darkling forces of despair with clear, bright-shining convictions and ideals?

I take the liberty of inviting you to join with me in attempting a broad view of youth in relation to such questions as these. I come with a report, restricted because it is only a summary of personal observations which I have been making. But it is intended to be provocative, to call forth from you a similar inquisitiveness anent our generation, and to interest too, it may be, those of our elders who feel, as so many of them do, their closeness to us and to our welfare.

* * *

We young people are not alone. Sometimes we feel, and even say, that the older generation does not understand us. One young man whom I met recently, insists that older people think with their prejudices, by and large, while young people at least try to think with freshness and logic. I believe his generalization is mistaken. It is no doubt true that among many of maturer years, much thinking of the "graven image" variety goes on, but this is also true of many of us. On the other hand, it appears that as never before in the world's history, the finest thinkers are wishing to become as a little child.

One young man, discussing the views held by him and his parents, wrote in the Atlantic Monthly's department, "Under Thirty": "Within the last year I have been shaken by my discovery that our conceptions of fundamentals, social justice and the purpose of government, are not far apart." He had believed that they were as distant as the poles, but now he could add: "Those who are post-war in morals, post-Roosevelt in political fundamentals, are really as close to the young generation as were any two generations in the past."

What this Yale man meant by his phrases "post-war" and "post-Roosevelt" you may decide for yourself—his essay appeared in the Atlantic for June, 1938—but I suggest that they point to that spirit, no doubt new in every period, of awakened possibilities. We hear a good deal these days about defeatism as characteristic of youth. Opportunity is said to have come to an end, and young people are asking What's the use? But are they? As you look about in your schools, as you notice the new books, as you watch others at work or in employment lines, do not you notice a considerable amount of determination to get on to better things? I do.

* * *

Please let us not forget that such a tendency is usually a thin thread in the hopes of any generation. In Scriptural phrase, it is the ten who save the city. Presently enthusiasm, ardor, leadership show their effect upon the masses, but they begin with the few. If we believe that ours is a deadened generation, frustrated and without vision, let us read again the signs of the times. Do you think that British youth are not keen to save their idealism in this war? Have you forgotten the young people of China? And do you fail to note that, however misled the totalitarians may seem to be, it is their youthfulness that is giving drive to their cause? In America, have you passed by on the other side of the labor problem without noting how many other young people are rallying to its standard? If youth does not know just where it is going, it is most certainly trying to get there!

The point I am trying to make, however, is that underneath a multitude of guises, something is at work in this world which will not be let go until it bless us. We know there is a future. We hear its prophets. H. G. Wells, even if he is gloomy, can still write about "The Shape of Things to Come." With sturdier optimism, perhaps, Thomas Mann can call his splendid, slim volume "The Coming Victory of Democracy."

* * *

But where lies opportunity? What is ahead for the individual? When I have talked with young people, singly or in groups, I have not found too much assurance about these questions. It is not everyone who, like one boy out of work and far from home with whom I talked, will say that the individual who sees his star and follows it will surely find a satisfying experience. Many young people are hesitant because the new frontier has no physical outline. They do not know how, in Amelia Earhart's phrase, to "dare the soul's dominion." Some of them have never heard that there is such a dominion

Perhaps the keenest impression I retain, however, from recent months of talking with many young men and women is the readiness with which they enter upon any discussion of spiritual values. It amounts to an acknowledgement, it seems to me, that nothing less than the ideal is equal to the need for defense against enslaving materialism. It is a reaching out for that blessing which, in Shakespeare's words, belong to those

"Whose blood and judgment are
so well commingled
That they are not a pipe for
Fortune's finger
To sound what stop she please."

Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

Mr. Hendrick has been interviewing his contemporaries and has done a series of articles, of which this is the first. The others will also appear in the Youth Round Table. Your letters are welcome for this column as always. Cheerio—Chairman.

An Article On Reading The Bible

Reading aloud from the Bible is an individual experience and should remain so. However, there are points in reading known to trained readers, which may help an individual express the meaning he has gained from his study. An article discussing some of these points will appear on next Tuesday's Education Page. —Education Editor.

Young Farmers' Club in Rural School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Lingfield Central School, Surrey, about a year and a half ago started a Young Farmers' Club. The primary object was to make the best use of the natural advantages provided by a country school in an agricultural county. Whether or not the children eventually go on to the land is not the concern of the school. It recognized, however, that the keeping of livestock would provide an exceptionally fine means for developing character and for making many sides of school work practical instead of theoretical. That the interest in the club is genuine is shown by the fact that although the experiment was started so short a time ago, many of the boys who have the necessary facilities have already started keeping their own poultry and pigs at home.

The club started with a membership of twelve children, most of them boys, and with a share capital of 12s., each Young Farmer having subscribed one shilling.

Built Own Equipment

Twelve shillings capital, however, will not go very far toward making a start when settings of eggs, incubators, wire netting, and so on, must be bought. A loan was therefore obtained, and the school carpentry shop was soon humming, making hen-houses and other simple necessary equipment. Within six months the poultry side of the club was booming, and fresh eggs were being sold daily to regular customers.

The outbreak of war in September changed considerably the normal working of the school. An influx of town children, removed from possible danger areas, had to be accommodated. A large canteen was started to provide the necessary feeding arrangements. Here the agricultural side of the club had an opportunity to prove its usefulness, the vegetables grown being used in the school canteen, which provides 300 dinners daily for the school children. The club gardeners are also carrying out a series of experiments with fertilizers for the Rothamsted Agricultural Research Station at Harpenden, Hertfordshire, to which the boys send reports periodically.

Contrary to expectation, holidays have presented no difficulty. Boys have always been found willing to accept the responsibility of looking after the animals at week ends and during holidays.

Practical Aspects

The Young Farmers' Club is fortunate in being in a district where visits to local nurseries, poultry farms, agricultural farms and food depots are possible. They have also been able on several occasions to visit a near-by market town to attend the livestock market. Here they have become acquainted with the general organization of a market. They have watched the auctioning of the beasts, and learned something of the rules governing buying and selling, of supply and demand. They have made their own notes on methods for transporting animals, and from what areas the livestock come and where their ultimate destination will be. They have also learned something of Government laws relating to control of prices, prevention of cruelty to animals, and preventive measures against diseases among cattle.

E. V. R.

Through the Editor's Window

Teacher's Certificate

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We drifted into comparing notes, Ned and I, on what we have learned from different teachers—and it was not necessarily the subjects they taught, as you may have guessed.

"From a Latin teacher I had at boarding school I really learned the beauty of everyday courtesy," I had led off. "No, I don't remember how much Latin," as we both laughed. "I learned a lot of Latin later from someone else. But Violet White was invariably courteous—and as an impressionable young girl, sincerely touched at being treated with unfailing consideration, I never forgot her message I am sure it influenced, in the years that followed, my own teaching attitude. She never ordered us in class, nor raised her voice, nor forgot to say please and thank you. She offered us chairs as if we were her own age, and listened to our childish opinions with consideration."

* * *

A better sense of order was the big thing Ned gained from a certain teacher of English "way back." Order in arrangement of thoughts, order in material details. Then I contributed the Professor of Mathematics I had had in college, from whom I learned to love Browning. It was her deep enjoyment to share with a chosen group of seniors this enthusiasm At regular intervals all year we who were thus singled out could be found in her home sprawled on divan and floor before a glowing fire, while in a pool of lamplight she sat reading to us from "Karsish," "A Toccata of Galuppi's," or "The Ring and the Book."

There was a teacher of mathematics in Ned's college life, too, and he loved music. "He had a fine collection of symphony records. We fellows used to prize his invitations. Between Brahms and Beethoven there was good talk, too," Ned recalled.

* * *

I wonder if I can ever measure what I learned from Fräulein Schwartz during those Sunday evenings after chapel which I spent in her room along with other of her third-year German pupils at boarding school. The German I was supposed to learn never would stick: but those German illustrated papers, depicting life with the Hohenzollern family and the many other pre-war princes, the Bavarian villages, mountain resorts, with the peasants and the people of the towns, together with Fräulein's stories and explanations, are almost as clear in memory as if it were only yesterday. It is largely from those evenings in Fräulein's room that a love and understanding of the real German people which has never died first came into being.

There was a teacher of history whose affection for sailboats brought something lasting into Ned's life. The philosophy professor who lived in a famous settlement house was also an influence upon him in fields other than the subject taught. Then there was my Professor of English with a farm for a hobby. That was always fun, and the talk of crops and country life often comes back to me today as I turn a spadeful on my own account. But to be exact, what I learned most from that superb professor and teacher was a greater appreciation for high quality—not alone literary quality, but high quality in anything worth while. There was a true gift to receive gratis when one signed for a course in English 3!

* * *

Sincerity, enthusiasm, some other quality of character, a deep and lasting interest in a hobby or specialty—are not these often the things they really teach us? The "subject" may come alive for a time, may indeed ever glow with remembrance. But it is frequently for something entirely different that we find the teacher an enduring influence in our lives, to be recalled throughout the years with affection and gratitude.

And if there be a footnote to the conversation begun by Ned and me, it is only that teachers and professors must first of all be people, and as such willing to share themselves with the young folk, constructively and generously.

A Tuesday column

A Large Question Mark Its Theme

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A large question mark might be said to be the theme of Chanler A Chapman's "The Wrong Attitude," with its subtitle, "A Bad Boy at a Good School." (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, $1.50.) As a book on education it is certainly different. Mr. Chapman, looking back some twenty years to his distinctly checkered career at a fine old New England boarding school for boys, tells with curious detachment and delicious humor the chief episodes of his school life. As a picture of the Genus Boy, especially of the particularly active-minded sort, it is worth reading. The youngster got into every kind of trouble, running counter to the system, the influence of the masters, the traditions of the school, in ways that in a small way are not unfamiliar to any teacher who has had generations of boys in private schools. The amazing thing is that the school really did win out in the end, one feels; although the waste on both sides was terrific.

Where the question mark comes in—and only the real educator, be he parent or teacher, would feel it—is in finding a right educational answer to such a situation. What kind of school should young Chapman have had? Wherein was this respected school which he obviously now likes very much, blind to its responsibilities in dealing with the young imp who upset things all along the line? Such an active-minded, genuinely honest youngster should not be galloping through school without being reached by anyone.

It is, as you see, a provocative little book. And certainly amusing as well as stimulating to educator-parents and teachers. Dad might use it as a springboard for thinking about Son; and masters in boys' schools should gain from thinking it over.

Radio Material

"Radio and National Defense" is the title of a free mimeographed bulletin issued by the Educational Radio Script Exchange, United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C. It lists numerous series of radio scripts and recordings of radio programs that have been given over the past few years on civil liberties, origins of Americans, American historical episodes, democracy, pan-Americanism, etc.

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Average Price of 60 Stocks Compiled by Associated Press
Monday 45.3 Saturday 44.4
1940 high 52.2 1940 low 37.7

Today's 1:00 P. M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales (to 1 p. m.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 982,250
1940 volume to date 150,902,945
1939 volume to date 192,468,396

Market Turns Irregular On Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Stock market trends turned a bit spotty today as profit selling stemmed the sharp upswing which got under way in the previous session.

Overnight buying orders brought a mild advance at a lively opening. Fractional advances, however, were soon eliminated and near mid-day dealings were slow and prices moderately irregular.

Holding modest improvement were General Motors, Phelps Dodge, Montgomery Ward, American Can and some of the preferred issues of Pittsburgh Steel and Otis Steel.

Bond Are Mixed

Demand for corporate bonds, on the upgrade lately, diminished today but numerous additional gains of fractions to more than a point were recorded.

Profit-taking by traders after the previous advance knocked some issues down a bit, leaving the market mixed toward midday.

Generally the market seemed to retain fair support. Investors continued to select chiefly rail and industrial issues likely to get into a stronger earning position in the defense-stimulated expansion of heavy industry.

In the foreign division, German and Italian loans slid off fractions to around a point. The market seemed to think the latest war news, particularly the bombing of Berlin, was against the Axis.

Higher were Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, Central Pacific first 4s, National Dairy 3¾s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, Walworth 4s, and Warner Bros. 6s.

Small losses appeared in Illinois Central 4¾s, International Telephone 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, and Western Union 5s.

U. S. Treasury issues showed minor gains and losses in quiet dealings.

Orders 600 Box Cars

CLEVELAND (AP)—Pere Marquette Railroad has placed orders for 600 box cars and announced it would ask bids soon on 200 70-ton mill type gondolas. Two hundred 50-ton box cars were ordered from American Car & Foundry Co., St. Louis; 150 from General American Transportation Corp., East Chicago, Ind.; 150 from Pullman-Standard Manufacturing Co., Michigan City, Ind., and 100 (auto-furniture type) from Greenville (Pa.) Steel Car Co.

Cement Output Increases

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported that the Portland Cement industry produced 12,719,000 barrels in August, shipped 13,952,000 from the mills and had 21,522,000 in stock at the end of the month. Production and shipments increased 2.8 and 4.1 per cent, respectively, as compared with August, 1939. Mill stocks were 0.9 per cent higher than a year ago.

Pere Marquette Earns Net

CLEVELAND (AP)—Pere Marquette Railway today reported August net income, after all charges, of $149,852, compared with a deficit of $107,893 in August, 1939. For the eight months of 1940 net income was $345,639 compared with a deficit of $1,000,676 in corresponding period of 1939.

Below is quoted a selected list of New York Stock Exchange bonds, New York Curb stocks and New York Curb bonds as of 1:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

U. S. Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treas 2⅞s 60-55 108.30 108.30 108.30

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	1:00
Am T&T 3¼s 66	5	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
A T & S F 4s 95	8	106	106	106
Beth Stl 3½s 52	5	107⅞	107½	107⅞
Can N Ry 4½s56	1	92¾	92¾	92¾
Can Pac 4s perp	3	53⅞	53⅞	53½
Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	3	67½	67	67½
C & O 3½s 96 D	11	102¼	102	102¼
CB&Q rfg's 71 A	8	83½	82⅞	83½
Chi Gt W 4s 59	10	28⅜	28	28
CMSP&P 5s 75	11	6	6	6
CRI&P 4s 88	7	14½	14½	14½
Ch & W Ind 4s52	17	92⅝	92½	92½
CCC&StL 4½s77	41	56¼	55¾	55⅞
Erie rfg 5s 75	4	15	15	15
Gt Nor 4s 46 G	12	105¾	105¾	105¾
Hud&M rfg 5s 57	12	46	45¾	46
Int T&T 4½s 52	10	25¾	25¼	25½
Mont Pow 3¾s66	24	103	102½	103
NYC cn 4s 98	18	65	64⅛	64½
Nor Pac 4s 97	6	73½	73½	73½
Ohio Edis 4s 65	2	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
Penn gen 4½s 65	40	104½	104⅛	104½
Phelps D 3½s 52	17	109	108¾	109
Phila Co 5s 67	4	106½	106¼	106½
Rep Stl 4½ 61	5	101½	101¾	101½
Sou Pac 4½s 81	14	43¾	43¼	43½
Sou Ry gen 4s 56	34	58⅜	57¾	58
West Union 5s 60	2	69¾	69½	69½
Wheel St4½s66A	16	103¾	103¾	103¾

Total sales to noon $4,300,000.

New York Curb

Stocks

Stock and Div.	High	Low	1:00	Net Chg.
Alum Co Am(3e)165		164	164	
Am Cyan B (.60)	37½	37⅛	37⅛	
Am G&E (1.60)	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
Am Superpower	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Ark Nat Gas A	2	2	2	
Aviat & Trans	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Bliss (EW)	15¼	15¼	15⅜	
Brews Acr	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
Carrier Corp	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Cities Service	6	6	6	
Creole Pet (½a)	14	13	14	+ ⅜
El Bond & Sh	5⅜	5½	5⅜	
Ford Mot (.14e)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil (1)	31½	31½	31½	— ¾
Hecla M (.35e)	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅛
Humble O (1¾e)	55½	55½	55½	+ ¼
Imp Oil Ltd(½a)	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Intern Pet (1½)	11¾	11¾	11¾	
McWill Dredge	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
NJ Zinc (2e)	63	62½	63	—1¼
Niag Hud Pow	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Nor Sta P A	10	9⅞	10	
Pantepec Oil V	3	3	3	
Pennroad	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Pitney-Bow(.40)	6½	6½	6½	
Tech'color(1½e)	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
Un Shoe M(2½a)	60½	60½	60½	
Wr Harg (.40a)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	

Total sales to noon 66,000 shares.

Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	1:00
Am P&L 6s 2016	2	104½	104½	104⅜
Cities Ser 5s 50	60	82⅜	81⅝	82⅜
Cont G&E 5s58A	6	93½	93¼	93½
East G&F 4s 56A	9	85¼	85	85⅛
Fla P&L 5s 54	2	104¼	104	104
Geo Power 5s 67	1	106¼	106¼	106¼
Inters Pow 5s 57	4	63¼	63	63
Nat P&L 5s2030B	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
N E G&E 5s 50	1	66½	66½	66½
Pug S P&L5½s49	4	100⅜	100	100
SE P&L 6s 2025A	2	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝

Total sales to noon $500,000.

(*) ex-dividend; (a) plus extra; (e) declared or paid this year; (g) paid last year.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	1:00	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	58¾	58½	58¾	Sep 23
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	4	48	47	48	Sep 23
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	
27½	16½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅞
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	12	42	41¼	41⅜	— ⅜
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 21
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	11	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
17⅜	7	Alleghany pr pf	5	17⅞	17½	17⅞	
26½	15½	Alleg L Stl (¾e)	7	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	163	162½	162½	
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 19
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	5	13¼	13	13¼	Sep 21
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	10	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	67	67	67	Sep 16
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1e)	11	34½	34⅛	34½	
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	13¼	13	13¼	Sep 23
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
21	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	12	12	12	Sep 23
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	2	48	48	48	— ½
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	2	16	15½	16	Sep 23
75	41¾	Am Airlines	4	58½	58	58½	+ ¾
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	6	8	7¾	8	+ ⅜
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	7	7	7	
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (1.10e)	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
23¼	15⅜	Am Cable & R	5	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	2	100½	100¼	100½	+ ½
178⅞	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	178⅞	178⅞	178⅞	Sep 18
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	14	27½	27	27	— ¼
51¾	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	4	50¾	50	50	— ½
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	4	20⅝	20½	20⅝	Sep 23
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	107¾	107¾	107¾	Sep 18
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	126	126	126	Sep 21
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	5	6½	6½	6½	Sep 20
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	2	5½	5½	5½	
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅝	3½	Am European	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 31
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	9⅛	A&FPS6pf(.90k)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+1¼
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 20
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	8	30⅞	30	30¼	Sep 23
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	12	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Sep 16
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	7	54¼	54	54¼	Sep 23
37⅜	15⅜	Am Ice	6	13¼	13¼	13¼	
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	22½	22½	22½	Sep 23
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
13½	12¼	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g 13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	37	16¼	16	16	
74	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	15	73¼	71½	71½	—1½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	3	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	Sep 23
33⅜	13¼	Am M & Metal	7	2⅝	2½	2½	Sep 23
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	9	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	95½	94½	95½	Sep 20
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	4	54	53	53⅜	Sep 23
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	1	45	45	45	— ½
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	14	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
12⅜	6¾	Am Saf R (.80)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	2	8	8	8	+ ⅜
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	8	43½	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅜
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	139⅜	139	139	Sep 16
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	57	57	57	Sep 20
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	14	24⅝	24¼	24½	— ⅛
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (⅓e)	4	12¼	12	12¼	Sep 23
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Sep 19
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	4	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	73	73	73	Sep 19
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14	14	14	Sep 21
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	1	165	163	165	
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	76	76	76	Sep 21
91⅜	70	Am Tob B (5)	3	78	78	78	+ ¼
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150½	150½	150½	Sep 19
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	1	4	4	4	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	4	9⅛	8	9	
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf(.6)	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	Sep 23
12	6	Am Woolen	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	8	45⅛	44	44⅝	— ⅜
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	25	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	1	45	45	45	+1
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	69	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	30¾	30⅛	30¾	Sep 20
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	1	15	15	15	
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	4	11½	11	11½	Sep 23
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Sep 21
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	1	30	30	30	Sep 23
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Sep 11
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	3	5	5	5	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	3	47	47	47	+ ¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr 20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾e)	1	37	37	37	
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅝e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Sep 20
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	Sep 23
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Sep 23
85	49½	As DG2pf(16¼k)	2	78	77½	78	+2¼
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	A'g 29
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	2	17	17	17	— ⅜
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	2	51⅞	51½	51⅞	+ ⅜
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	1	13¾	13½	13¾	
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Sep 19
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	2	15	15	15	+ ½
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Sep 19
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Sep 21
51	43½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	48	48	48	Sep 23
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	+3⅜
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	6	6	6	6	+ ¼
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Sep 23
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	7	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	19	16⅜	16	16	— ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	4	10	10	10	Sep 23
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	6	6	6	Sep 23
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	6	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	Sep 23
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	4	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	Sep 23
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	24	24	24	Sep 23
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	Sep 21
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 21
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	14	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	7	20	19¾	20	Sep 23
56¾	48¼	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 17
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	32	32	32	Sep 23
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	36	81¾	81	81⅛	— ⅝
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	124¼	124	124¼	+ ¼
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	2	25	25	25	
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	19	19	19	Sep 21
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅓e)	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ½
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	23	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
29⅝	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	2	28	28	28	+ ⅛
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ½
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	3	20	20	20	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	1	19	19	19	
23¼	1	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 19
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	3	35	35	35	Sep 23
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Sep 23
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	7	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs M'g(1⅓e)	6	22⅜	22	22	— ¼
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	Sep 18
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	3	46	45½	46	Sep 23
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	8	24½	24½	24½	
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	A'g 13
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Sep 23
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	Sep 19
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	8	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1¼e)	3	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	9	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
34¼	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	7	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅝
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	4	19⅛	19	19	
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	3	8	8	8	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	2	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19½	19⅜	19½	Sep 23
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	12½	11¾	12½	Sep 23

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	3	18	17¾	17¾	Sep 23
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Sep 20
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	27	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla (1e)	14	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	2	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	3	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	1	36	36	36	+1
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Sep 6
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	13	31⅝	31	31⅝	Sep 23
3⅛	2	Car & Gen (.10e)	1	3	3	3	Sep 23
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	6	56½	55½	56½	Sep 23
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	49	48⅝	49	+1
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	9	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
12½	5	Celotex Corp	8	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	8	2¼	2⅛	2¼	Sep 23
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3½	3½	Sep 9
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	1	5	5	5	
6	2¾	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 17
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	9	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅜
83⅜	31	Cert-teed Prod	11	5	4⅞	4⅞	
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	20½	20½	20½	Sep 11
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	22½	22½	22½	Sep 19
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	16½	16½	16½	Sep 23
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	13	41⅛	40¾	40⅞	— ⅛
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	Sep 21
4⅞	3½	Ches Corp	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Sep 21
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 12
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	6	1	⅞	⅞	Sep 23
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	8½	8½	8½	Sep 10
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 23
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 23
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	11½	11½	11½	
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	33½	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	Sep 16
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 23
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	4	¼	¼	¼	Sep 20
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅜	⅜	Sep 23
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(¼e)	1	11½	11⅛	11½	Sep 23
6⅝	1⅜	Childs Co	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 23
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	31	80⅜	79½	80	— ½
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	2	10	10	10	Sep 23
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Sep 20
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	3	34¼	33¾	34¼	Sep 23
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (1.20e)	3	35	35	35	Sep 23
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	3	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	6	35½	35	35½	Sep 23
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	Sep 23
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61	61	61	Sep 20
20	10⅛	Colgate P (⅓)	7	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
101⅞	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102	102	102	+ ⅛
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	1	29	29	29	— ¼
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	4	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ¼
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	4	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	3	20	19⅝	20	Sep 23
7½	4½	Col G&E (.20e)	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ½
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	81	81	81	— ½
8½	3½	Colum Pict	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	Sep 23
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	Sep 23
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	1	82	82	82	+ ¾
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	3	32	31¾	32	Sep 23
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	97	97	97	Sep 23
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	12	38¾	38	38	— ⅜
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	103	102½	103	+ ½
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	14	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
13⅝	¾	Com'th & South	9	1¼

Commerce and Finance

American Exports in August Expand but Imports Have Decline

Business and Industry

U. S. May Quit Sending Scrap, Oil to Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—Strong American action against Japan, perhaps with some form of British collaboration, was seen as increasingly likely today as the State Department made no attempt to conceal the fact that the current Japanese drive against Indo-China had brought American-Japanese relations to a new low.

State Department sources actively in touch with Administration deliberations said unofficially today that Secretary of State Cordell Hull's forthcoming conference with President Roosevelt will bring up the question of an airtight oil and scrap embargo against Japan as the only means of curbing Japan's southwestward expansion.

Study Oil and Scrap Embargo

Secretary Hull has already admitted that the question of oil to Japan is under close study here while there have been strong rumors that the National Defense Advisory Commission would soon ask President Roosevelt to block the export of scrap steel. American oil and scrap steel are both essential to Japan's industrial and war efforts.

That the possibility of an American embargo on oil and scrap is causing grave concern in Japan was apparent from today's dispatches from Tokyo which declared that speculation over America's reaction to the Indo-China fracas was taking precedence in Japanese newspapers over the Franco-Japanese clash itself.

Officials here enumerate at least three reasons why an American embargo against the shipment of oil and scrap to Japan may now be considered a strong possibility.

1. They point out that the hardening of American public opinion toward the Germans has also been accompanied by a hardening of opinion against international aggressors elsewhere, particularly the Japanese. Just as the most recent Gallup poll indicated that 52 per cent of the American people were willing to extend aid to Britain even at the risk of war, so, it is assumed, a like percentage is willing to take a firmer stand against Japanese aggression.

2. In his foreign policy speech at San Francisco, Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential candidate, came out strongly for the preservation of a "free, strong and progressively democratic China." To many observers Mr. Willkie's support of China was more vigorous and forthright than any as yet given by President Roosevelt or Secretary Hull.

Thus the President and the Secretary, both of whom have always wished to appear as outstanding defenders of democracy and international order, have found themselves in danger of taking a back seat to Mr. Willkie in regard to the fundamental American opposition to Japan's current course of action. It is felt, therefore, that the strength of Mr. Willkie's stand may force the White House and the State Department to a stronger stand than they would otherwise take.

Stigma of "Appeasement"

3. Finally, there is the charge of French Foreign Minister Paul Baudoin that on Aug. 31 Secretary Hull approved the French concessions to Japan over French Indo-China and informed Vichy that Washington understood that France could not do otherwise under the circumstances.

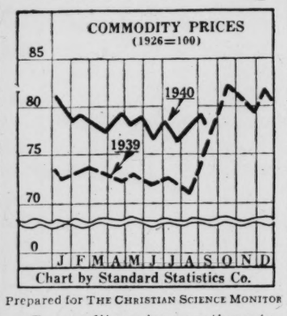
Since this statement is in direct variance with Secretary Hull's warning to Japan that any invasion of French Indo-China would have an unfortunate effect upon American public opinion and since it tends to paint the Secretary in the hues of an "appeaser," it, too, is expected to stiffen the American stand toward Japan.

In the light of this latter circumstance, many persons close to the formulation of administration policy believes that, in order to ward off this stigma of "appeasement" the Administration will be forced to follow a vigorous anti-Japanese course, even if other considerations were not also pushing it in the same direction.

Reports from London that the United States had expressed its hope that the British Government would reopen the Burma Road, over which supplies could reach the armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, aroused strong interest here since Secretary Hull refused to confirm or deny that the Burma Road was under consideration in the current Anglo-American talks.

The Secretary's stand was seen as significant since up until the end of last week he denied that the Burma Road figured in these talks. There is widespread agreement here that if the United States assumed a hard line with Japan that Britain will reopen the road and will be prepared to defend her action with the strong contingents of colonial troops now stationed in Eastern India and in Burma.

Commodity Prices Hold Narrow Range



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Commodity prices continue to move irregularly within a limited range. No marked changes are expected in the near future unless the German attack on England should prove successful; in this event at least a temporary slump would probably be witnessed.

Tin Deposits Are Reported in Nevada Gold Mine Area

RENO, Nev. (AP)—The Reno Evening Gazette said that tin—a metal for which the United States is entirely dependent on foreign production—had been discovered in the Jumbo Extension Gold Mine at Goldfield, Nev.

The paper said geologists who have examined the workings note a similarity in the geological formations of the mine with those of the Cornwall deposits of Bolivia.

Geologists said they believed a commercial body of the tin ore might be proven by drilling through 300-foot shale beds to the granite contact which underlies the Jumbo Extension at 1,300 feet.

Government engineers will examine the mine for the strategic metals division of the United States Bureau of Mines.

Zinc, Lead Prices Highest in Months

NEW YORK (AP)—Zinc prices were advanced Sept. 23 to the highest levels since August, 1937, and lead to the highest since May this year.

The new basis of 7.25 cents a pound, East St. Louis, for zinc represented an increase of .4 of a cent a pound. Lead moved up .10 of a cent to 5 cents a pound.

No Major Prices Swing Likely For Some Time, Says Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A year of world turmoil has left the commodity indexes only moderately above their starting point, according to the Standard Statistics Company. Practically all of the rise war realized in the first two months of hostilities, with a subsequent irregular weakening.

The war failed to develop as most people expected. Last September, the betting odds were all on the Allies, although several years of fighting were expected. Central Europe would be blockaded as in 1914-1918, according to the consensus, but many neutral markets on the Continent were to remain open for United States trade.

Instead, sudden-striking German attacks have cut one customer after another from the list, until almost all of Europe is now included in the British blockade. One-third of the United States market for farm products has been completely removed, and the United Kingdom, which accounts for another third, has been striving to reduce consumption of foodstuffs through rationing. Under these circumstances, it is remarkable that agricultural prices in this country are at all above their pre-war level. However, any improvement may be attributed to Government loans and other domestic factors, rather than to a bullish stimulus from the war.

War Factors in Price Outlook

Price indexes for other commodity groups stand somewhat higher than at the start of the war, with the exception of imported products. Aside from the Scandinavian wood-pulp, most of the important raw materials which the United States obtains from abroad can be obtained in areas outside the blockade zone Producers have found themselves in a situation similar to that of the American farmer—many former customers have been removed by the war.

While no general arguments can be cited to cover all commodities, an examination of individual situations leads to the conclusion that no major price swings are to be expected for some time. In some cases, Commodity Credit Corporation loans are tending to stabilize the market. In others, it is the reserve buying program of the Government. A few imported commodities have declined to a point where shipping costs are placing a floor under the market.

The biggest uncertainty in the commodity outlook, at least from a short term standpoint, is Britain's fate in the war. Prices showed their sensitivity to the day-to-day changes in the battle for the Low Countries and for France. Buyers fear that a collapse of Great Britain might touch off a slump in business and in commodity prices.

If the only effect of a German victory were the closing of the last democratic market in Europe, there would be little occasion for a slump in domestic business. Exports to Great Britain are estimated as only a little above 1 per cent of the country's total industrial output since the start of the war. Even allowing for the fact that orders on hand forecast an increase in this percentage, the importance of the trade is comparatively small. The relative loss in the case of steel, aircraft, and a few other armament exports would be larger, but the country's defense needs are already overtaxing capacity in these lines and would probably take up the slack within a short time.

Menace of British Defeat

The real menace of a British defeat is the potential effect on business sentiment and inventory policies in this country. Manufacturers' inventories increased during July for the third successive month, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. This carried stocks past the February peak, which followed the heavy forward buying of last fall. They are still appreciably below the dangerously high level of last 1937, but considerable contraction might conceivably occur if buyers cut down on new orders.

Less reduction would be possible in the case of inventories of raw materials held by primary producers, which are now above the low point of mid-1937, but below the highs of 1938 and 1939. Retail stocks are at comparatively modest levels.

Any interruption in buying by manufacturers, however, would probably not be extended. An end of the war within the next month or two would apparently be at the expense of Britain. The danger of this country becoming embroiled in the conflict would be increased, and this would hardly encourage a liquidation of inventories.

The national defense program will act as an ever-increasing stimulus, which should help to tide over any temporary slupm in business activity. Total defense appropriations are now approximately $15,000,000,000.

There is no precise correlation between the rate of industrial activity and the general average of commodity prices, as may be judged by the easing of prices during the 1920-30 boom decade. Nevertheless, many industrial commodities would be directly benefited by further improvement in business, and agricultural prices would be aided by the larger consumer incomes available for increased consumption.

To sum up, so many commodities are confined within relatively narrow limits by special circumstances, that no major price swings are to be expected in either direction. However, if business activity continues to rise and Britain continues to carry on the fight, such changes as occur in the averages are likely to be toward higher levels.

U. S. Exports Jump Due To British Buying

WASHINGTON (AP)—United States exports rebounded in August to $349,800,000.

In July, the collapse of France and the blockading of the Mediterranean caused a drop in exports to $317,021,000, but the Commerce Department in a monthly report said increased British purchases had compensated for these losses during August.

Imports, however, declined from $232,256,000 in July to $220,217,000 in August.

Export Balance Jumps

Exports during the first eight months of 1940 went to a total of $2,734,616,000 and imports to $1,746,231,000, an export balance of $988,385,000. In the similar period last year, exports totalled $1,895,745,000, imports $1,438,991,000, and the export balance to $456,754,000.

Throughout this 1940 period, war transactions dominated the figures more and more. In August, for instance, the export increase was confined almost entirely to metals, machinery, aircraft and other vehicles. Shipments of other items, particularly agricultural products, generally declined.

Exports of iron and steel manufactures jumped from $49,000,000 in July to $65,000,000 in August. Shipments of airplanes and parts, primarily to the British, jumped from $23,000,000 to $37,000,000—the largest airplane exports in any month in history. Sales of metal-working machinery rose from $15,000,000 to $22,000,000.

Strategic Materials Imports Up

The Commerce Department said the decline in imports was due to a "number of essentially unrelated developments." It said that imports of diamonds, burlap and some other items fell off mostly because unusually large arrivals in July had made new shipments temporarily unnecessary. Some imports, especially strategic defense materials such as tin, nickel, manganese, silk and rubber, increased.

For the eight months iron and steel manufactures accounted for 14 per cent of the total, shipments of industrial machinery, of which metal-working machinery was the chief component, accounted for over 10 per cent, while exports of aircraft, valued at nearly $200,000,000 from January to August, and shipments of raw cotton each accounted for about 7 per cent of the total export trade. These four categories of products together made up 38 per cent of all exports in the first eight months of 1940.

The same commodities accounted, however, for 64 per cent of the increase in the value of shipments abroad as compared with the first eight months of 1939. Iron and steel manufactures contributed a fourth of the total gain; industrial machinery, more than 10 per cent; aircraft, 16 per cent, and cotton, 12 per cent.

Hits Confiscation

Wide World

Dr. Paul F. Cadman

Economist of the American Bankers Association.

Southern Calif. Gas Lists $30,000,000 Of Bonds at 103½

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The offering price to the pulic of $30,000,000 Southern California Gas Company first mortgage 3¼ per cent bonds due in 1970 will be 103½, according to an amendment to the registration statement filed by the company with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The amendment listed 54 firms which will underwrite the bonds as follows:

Underwriter	Amount
Blyth & Co., Inc.	$3,250,000
Dean Witter & Co.	2,275,000
Harrimon, Ripley & Co., Inc	1,500,000
Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.	1,500,000
First Boston Corporation	1,500,000
Smith, Barney & Co.	1,500,000
Bonbright & Co., Inc.	1,000,000
Lehman Brothers	1,000,000
Mellon Securities Corporation	1,000,000
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc	1,000,000
W. C. Langley & Co	750,000
Lazard Freres & Co	750,000
Baker, Weeks & Harden	150,000
Bankamerica Company	200,000
Banks, Huntley & Co.	100,000
Bateman, Eichler & Co.	100,000
Brush, Slocumb & Co.	100,000
H. M. Bylesby & Co., Inc.	400,000
R. S. Dickson & Co., Inc.	100,000
Drexel & Co.	500,000
Eastland, Douglass & Co.	300,000
Eastman, Dillon & Co.	225,000
Elworthy & Co.	250,000
Equitable Securities Corp.	200,000
Glore, Forgan & Co.	500,000
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	500,000
Graham, Parsons & Co	200,000
Hallgarten & Co	400,000
Harris, Hall & Co., Inc	400,000
Hayden, Stone & Co	500,000
Hemphill, Noyes & Co	250,000
Hill Richards & Co	100,000
J. J. B. Hilliard & Son	100,000
W. E. Hutton & Co	500,000
Illinois Company of Chicago	100,000
Kidder, Peabody & Co	700,000
Lee Higginson Corporation	500,000
Mitchum, Tully & Co	150,000
G. M. P. Murphy & Co.	300,000
O'Melveny-Wagenseller & Durst	100,000
Pacific Company of Philadelphia	100,000
Arthur Perry & Co	100,000
Riter & Co.	250,000
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc	700,000
Schwabacher & Co	150,000
William B. Staats Company	350,000
Stern, Wampler & Co	200,000
Stifel, Nicolaus & Co., Inc.	200,000
Weeden & Co	200,000
Wells-Dickey Company	200,000
White, Weld & Co.	500,000
Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc	250,000
The Wisconsin Company	250,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co	1,600,000

Economist Asserts Private Property Must Be Protected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY—If the democratic form of government is to be maintained the rights of private property must be respected, declared Dr. Paul F. Cadman, economist of the American Bankers Association, in his address before the annual meeting of the Savings Division of the A. B. A. held as part of the association's annual convention.

The American economic system, continued Dr. Cadman, based on personal property rights, has produced enough national wealth to permit savings of capital and has provided the principal means by which a higher standard of living has been attained in this country than in the rest of the world.

Must Be Independent

"No people in the history of mankind who have consumed all they produced have ever progressed very far beyond a primitive economy. The practice of saving has has a profound affect on both the individual and the society of which he is a part," Dr. Cadman declared. "The fundamental contribution which it made to the character of the individual was a sense of self-reliance and independence which revealed itself positively and effectively in the nature and character of his community. A society of self-reliant, independent individuals has always been vigorous, enterprising and creative.

"A free people exercising a maximum degree of political liberty and conducting their economic affairs with a minimum of government interference, must be able to possess property in any and all forms with reasonable assurance that it will not be confiscated by government decree.

"With the birth and development of socialism in all of its many forms, there has been a steady exploitation of the idea that the state should be the provider as well as the protector, and that the Government should be the dispenser of bounty on something always approaching an equalitarian basis. Nearly a hundred years ago when Karl Marx was formulating his theory of so-called scientific socialism, as opposed to the utopianism of his day, men were dreaming of a world in which everybody would do what they could and would have all they needed. Scores of inspired social evangelists were evolving gospels which had to do principally with the distribution of wealth.

Control Method

"None of these visionaries and least of all Karl Marx, who held most of them in contempt, foresaw the crude and brutal form which socialism would actually take when it did finally arrive. But we have lived to see all of continental Europe and Russia living under that theory of government which rests on principle that the state is a supreme end in itself and the individual only an incident to that end," Dr. Cadman asserted. "The key word in socialism from its very earliest origins of the idea, is control. It is the antithesis of freedom.

"For one-hundred years, social reformers and psuedo social-scientists have been exploiting the theories of socialism, slowly but surely winning converts. Almost stealthily but with terrifying persistence the rights of individuals have been curtailed and the powers of government have been exalted.

"The socialism of Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini present a wholesale demonstration of two logical conclusions which the social theorists did not anticipate: First, the arbitrary character of any government which exercises the powers of control, and second, the dependence of people who have learned to look to the state for support. The promise of security has lured men from the initiative, self-reliance, and independence which have given society its finest qualities."

Four Problems

Dr. Marcus Nadler, New York University Professor of Finance, told the National Bank Division of the A. B. A. that whatever the ultimate outcome of the war in Europe may be, four major problems directly affecting America's economic system are now developing from the war.

The four major problems concern, Dr. Nadler said, the effect on the banking system of its tremendous excess reserves which have accumulated partly as a result of the war, the possibility of inflation in this country as well as abroad, rearmament financing now getting under way in America, and the eventual necessity of post-war reconstruction.

"It is fairly certain," he said in discussing post-war problems, "that the economic reconstruction of Europe will be much more difficult than was the case after the last war. In the first place, the damage done to property will be larger. Secondly American investors are hardly likely to be willing to place billions of dollars at the disposal of European nations, as they did after the last war. The standard of living all over Europe is bound to be lower, and Europe as a whole will not be in a position to purchase commodities in this country to the same extent as before the war. Europe is also likely to be a much keener competitor in the world's markets than was previously the case."

Bank Loans Rise For Fourth Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks increased last week for the fourth consecutive week.

In 101 leading cities these loans increased $7,000,000,000 to a total of $4,578,000,000 in the seven days ended September 18. New York banks, however, were almost solely responsible for the gain.

This Changing World

Conscription, Financial and Industrial—Seeking to Apply the Same Compulsion to Economic Activity as in the Draft on Manpower—A False Analogy

By H. B. Elliston

Hesitating to dismiss as demagogic the argument for "the conscription of money as well as men," this column for some weeks past has been listening to the advocates, trying to absorb the entire content of the argument. He thinks he got it on the radio on Sunday. The University of Chicago puts on a weekly debate, and on Sunday the pros and cons of the conscription of money were being argued. It all seemed very conversational, but the pro came through very clearly, the deponent being Senator Josh Lee of Oklahoma.

Senator Lee's notion of the way to conscript money is to make rich Americans buy Government bonds. In this way we would take the service of money and pay for it—just as we are going to take the service of men, and pay for it. The question immediately arises to anybody who has to follow Government financing: Why make rich Americans buy Government bonds when they are eagerly buying them, anyway, without compulsion? Look back over the quarterly record. Secretary Morgenthau merely has to announce an issue of bonds, and banks, endowments, and life insurance companies simply fall over themselves in an effort to purchase them. There is so much competition that the issue is what financial folk call "oversubscribed" many times. That is, there's more money offered than is asked for. Accordingly, in order that everybody shall have a chance, the Treasury now allots its issues, the object being to see that individuals as well as institutions may have an opportunity of putting their savings into the Government's securities. However, the ignorant, listening to Senator Lee, would have got the impression either that Mr. Morgenthau was having difficulty in getting the wherewithal or that there is some mysterious discrimination in the voluntary method of raising it which would be ironed out by conscription. Well, both impressions are wrong. If that is the case, then there's no point in deserting the democratic method, surely.

* * *

In Congress the notion of doing to money what is being done to men arises from an odd sense of equalitarianism. The drafting of money is regarded as an offset to the drafting of men. This is as if one class group had all the money and another had all the men. A reductio ad absurdum! For the draft will apply to an age group of the entire population, rich and poor alike. And, when the rich man's son is called up, there will be no paying for substitutes, such as was done in the Civil War.

The way I have heard conscription mentioned elsewhere is more logical than these Senatorial disquisitions. It is said that an equality in rights or lack of them should be established between property and men. If men are subject to draft, so should property be subject to draft. Such a correlation makes common sense, and, in fact, is inherent in the common law. If a highway is to be built, private property can be, and often is "condemned," and taken over under right of eminent domain. The property owner gets compensation as fixed by the courts.

This is the right which is specifically reapplied in the draft act more or less in conformity with the Russell-Overton amendment. If a contractor fails to co-operate with the Government, then he faces the prospect that his plant might be seized, and operated by the Government. However, the draft act goes beyond putting property and men on a par. Actually there is a discrimination against property. Men cannot be drafted without a hearing, and, if they have conscientious scruples or other disabilities against service, those scruples or disabilities may prevail. It will all depend upon the draft boards. Industry, on the contrary, seems to have been denied this hearing in case of disagreement.

Now as to the money side of man-in-the-street talk on financial conscription. Most of the comments overlook the crux of the problem. This is taxation. It has long been established in taxation that the Government's power over the citizen's money should be greater than its power over the citizens. What is taxation but a draft sans hearing, sans hire—or a more rigid draft than the draft on men? The tax collector takes your money, and pays no hire for it, nor does he leave you a receipt which you can put in your safe deposit box as capital, as in the case of Josh Lee's bond. The money is simply confiscated. There is a technical distinction between taxation and confiscation, but the word confiscation, surely, applies to the highest income brackets. For as high as 79.4 per cent is extracted of the top incomes. And this is evidence, moreover, of discrimination which doesn't apply to men. Rich or poor, the citizen is treated just the same, but the draft on money varies in its incidence upon ability to pay, to wit, the percentage of income taken by the tax collector increases as the income goes higher.

* * *

This is where the argument on "the conscription of money" should rest: taxation. All the other ways of conscripting money are nebulous or impracticable concepts. Just as meaningless as Josh Lee's forced Government bond buying is the idea that wealth should be conscripted. Those who think along these lines confuse money with wealth. Statisticians put down our wealth at $309 billions, mostly in land, but the dollar figure means nothing except by way of bookkeeping. You will understand the reason if you think of what would happen as a result of an attempt at big-scale selling in meeting a capital levy. Value would ooze out of this wealth. That is what happened when in 1929 people tried to turn their wealth into money. Buyers were lacking, and so American property lay on the bargain counter, reduced daily in price in the desperate effort to find buyers. It has to be remembered that wealth has to be sold before you can say that the country is worth $309 billions. In these circumstances a capital levy would be difficult to execute in the sense of realizing revenue for the Government.

More importantly, all forms of economic conscription other than taxation would tend to defeat the aim of the entire defense program. This is to deliver the goods. Let the goose called wealth or capital lay the eggs called goods, or income, and you will get both the defense equipment and the means for paying for it. Tampering with the goose will only frustrate its beneficent function.

Cramp Shipbuilding Financing Under Way With Exchange Offer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Cramp Shipbuilding Company is offering 39,992 common shares and subscription warrants for 99,980 common shares to holders of the William Cramp and Sons' Ship and Engine Building Co. general mortgage bonds, in a further step of financing the Cramp Shipyards. Sixteen common shares and subscription warrants for 40 common shares of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company are being offered in exchange for each $1,000 principal amount of the general mortgage bonds. A registration statement covering the offering became effective on September 23, clearing the way for the offer to bondholders which will remain open until October 4.

The subscription warrants, which expire on October 15, entitle holders to purchase common shares of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company at $11 per share. The offering of subscription warrants is being underwritten by Harriman Ripley & Co., Incorporated. It has not yet been decided whether a public offering will be made of any unsubscribed shares which remain available on October 15.

The prospectus relating to the exchange offer contains the text of a letter dated September 11, 1940, from the Navy Department, awarding an order for the construction of 6 light cruisers "Cleveland" Class, on a cost plus fixed fee basis. The estimated cost of each cruiser is $17,730,000, or an aggregate of $106,380,000.

The Navy Department letter specifies that this award is contingent upon the company's acquiring title to the Philadelphia real estate now owned by the William Cramp and Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company and also upon financial arrangements satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy.

Subject to mutual agreement, the letter states, the Navy Department will enter into a contract with the company for the construction of these vessels, to become effective when the contingencies have been met but not later than December 1, 1940.

Net proceeds from the sale of the 99,980 common shares, under the offering of subscription warrants, are estimated at approximately $1,000,000 and are to be used for payment of organization expenses, to provide working capital and for certain other purposes.

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Willkie Shows Way to Jobs Is by Making New Employers

Continued from Page 1

tor against society. Profits have come to be regarded, not as the legitimate reward of enterprise, but as a kind of tax laid upon society by privileged men."

Now if that theory is right, Mr. Willkie contends that America ought to change its economic system so that all can go to work for the State "because, so long as we keep our system of private enterprise, the employer will not put up $4,000 for your job unless he can make a profit on it."

But, the Republican nominee says:

Is Interested in Jobs

"I am not interested in profits as such; I am not interested in employers as such. But I am interested in both employers and profits as a means of making jobs for those who are now unemployed and as a means of making better jobs for those who are already employed.

"I am pledged to get these jobs and I intend to keep my pledge."

Mr. Willkie declares that business and investment need to be released from excessive, inefficient, costly and hostile regulations. He advocates "proper regulation of business, particularly big business," but he explains that the American system of private enterprise is an exceedingly delicate mechanism.

"It's like a watch," he says, "and if you go after it with a crowbar and pipe-wrench it won't keep time for you any more. The Government must not discourage employers from starting new business, from hiring new workers."

Advancing his presidential drive throughout the State of Washington, admittedly New Deal territory, where strikes and strife have already swung the pendulum toward more restrictive labor legislation, Mr. Willkie committed himself to the most advanced labor position of any Republican Party leader in American history.

Stands Solidly Back of Labor

He committed himself unqualified to the National Labor Relations Act without mentioning the need of any amendments to the present law.

He committed himself to minimum wages and maximum hours law and for legislation to enforce them.

He committed himself to social security benefits and to their extension to other groups not now enjoying them.

He committed himself to unemployment insurance and to adequate old-age pensions.

But despite these social gains which he said he would fight for, Mr. Willkie declared that despite these negative guarantees it has "let labor down."

What good is it, he asked, to have the right to bargain collectively about a job you can't get?

What good is it, he asked, to set minimum wages and maximum hours for jobs which aren't to be had?

"An administration that wants to do something for labor," Mr. Willkie urged, "must go much further than minimum guarantees. Such an administration, while protecting labor's rights must make jobs, and jobs, and jobs."

Mr. Willkie's Seattle labor address, his fullest and most explicit of the campaign so far, delivered in one of the Nation's labor strongholds, was, of course, addressed to voters far beyond his audience and represented his most considered declaration of labor policy.

Even Stronger Labor Laws

The precise statement of his views needs to be captured in his own words and this is Mr. Willkie's summary of his position on a subject which is one of the leading issues of the election.

"I am 100 per cent determined to keep the minimum safeguards that labor has won. I'd even be in favor of raising them whenever we can afford to do so. But I say those minimum safeguards are not enough.

"They cannot really protect you. They cannot protect you from the threat of unemployment. They cannot protect you from the great load of debt and taxes that you are now carrying, and they cannot protect you from the collapse of our system, which will inevitably come if we continue as we are today. The only thing that can really protect you, the only thing that can basically safeguard your right and opportunities is new employment—more jobs—more work—more growth—more expansion.

"I know that if we are to preserve our system of private enterprise, or free enterprise, we cannot expect one side to get ahead at the expense of the other.

Must Also Help Employer

"Believe me, if I am elected President of the United States, I shall protect your side of the industrial team. But this is the thought I want to leave with you tonight: the other side of the industrial team, the employer, must be given a chance. We can lick the employer if we want to. We can beat him down, we can frighten him, we can even eliminate him. But if we do that—and that is what the New Deal is doing—you won't have any jobs. The only employer left under those circumstances would be the State.

"The difference between me and my opponent for office is that I have faith in America. The New Deal candidate does not believe there are any more jobs, whereas I know there are. He does not believe that we can put the unemployed back to work, whereas I know that we can.

"This is a critical issue. It is a terrible issue, when you stop to think about it. We know—all history provides us with proof—that this intolerable load of unemployment and debt must surely end with the destruction of our democratic way of life. If we go on this way we shall surely lose those rights and liberties which are so precious to us. By his failure to revise our system Mr. Roosevelt is heading us toward a totalitarian state.

Hopes to Build a New America

"That is why I ask you to join me in this crusade; this crusade to make jobs; to put this country back to work; to build a new America with a higher standard of life than we have ever dreamed of before. Democracy is rooted in prosperity. I have undertaken to restore prosperity, to open a greater opportunity for every one of us. And if you give me the chance to do that, I will not let you down."

Mr. Willkie's 12-car special is continuing to carry his campaign across the country at about a mile-a-minute clip.

He was in Portland, Ore., Monday morning, where his indorsement of Senator Charles L. McNary's power views earned him both cheers and votes; he was in Tacoma, Wash., in mid-afternoon, in Seattle last night and in Spokane this morning. All along the way he is receiving a large hearing and an attentive hearing.

Mr. Willkie himself does not profess to know yet how he is making out. He is buoyant and confident. He intends to keep right at it.

In his labor speech at Seattle, Mr. Willkie also said:

"We want to work for and with private employers to find new ways of creating jobs. And we believe in the freedom of the workers to take whatever jobs they want—whatever jobs provide them with the most worthwhile life and the most hopeful opportunities.

"That is the system I stand for. And, if you elect me President, that is the system you will get.

Credit Where Credit Is Due

"I think we must be careful not to dramatize these problems in a purely political way. By that, I mean that we must not fall into the error—the fatal error—of believing that one political party is for labor, and the other not. I think my speeches and writings put me on record as being willing to give credit wherever credit is due.

"But if there is one kind of person more dangerous to our democracy than another, it is the smooth politician who claims everything for his side and grants nothing to the other side.

"For instance, take the National Labor Relations Act. When it was passed, this Act was long overdue. America lagged behind every progressive nation in the world in protecting the fundamental rights of labor to organize and bargain collectively. But the New Deal has issued tons of propaganda to claim exclusive credit for that Act. Whereas in reality the National Labor Relations Act was modelled closely on the Railway Labor Act of 1926 which was passed by a Republican administration.

"Now let me tell you straight from the shoulder. I stand for every one of the social gains that labor has made. I stand for the National Labor Relations Act and the right of free collective bargaining. I stand for minimum wages and maximum hours, and for legislation to enforce them. I stand for social security benefits and believe that they should be extended to other groups who do not yet enjoy them. I believe that we should be insured against unemployment, and that our old age should be protected by adequate pensions.

Only Minimum Guarantees

"These are minimum guarantees. They are minimum standards below which society dare not fall. No American can contemplate the future with an easy mind or an easy conscience unless he can see in that future a society willing and able to provide its workers with at least that much protection," he said.

"I am not going to give you the whole list of the things that the New Deal has done to make life difficult for the man who owns (a) factory. You know, because I have said so many times, that I stand for the proper regulation of business — particularly big business. But it seems to me that it is in the interests of labor to make that regulation just as simple as possible and just as efficient as possible.

"Too much red tape, too many reports to fill out, too much suspicion on the part of government representatives, takes the time of the businessman away from his work and makes him inefficient. It also adds to his cost—and every item added to cost outside the shop simply decreases the earning power of the workers who make that product.

"Also, as I have pointed out on many occasions, the New Deal tax structure is unscientific and inefficient. Businesses that make a profit should pay a tax. But we must be careful not to levy taxes that will discourage employers from starting new businesses, from hiring more workers.

"And worst of all, the New Deal has constantly changed its laws, its taxes, and its regulations. You understand that in order to do business successfully, a man must be able to predict the future with some reasonable certainty. It is the duty of government to stabilize our economic system as much as possible. When the system is kept in turmoil as it has been under the New Deal, a businessman cannot predict the future, and, therefore, he won't risk his money in new enterprises to make new jobs."

Now Is Time to Plant More Unusual Spring Bulbs

With tulip bulbs less plentiful because of the war, now is the time to try some of those more unusual spring-flowering bulbs.

There are the little blue flowers: chionodoxa, with their six-petaled faces lifted up toward the sky; scilla, with heads hanging down; and grape hyacinth. All are hardy; all should be planted in the fall at a depth of two or three inches; all of them bloom early. Place the bulbs three or four inches apart and allow them room to spread, and in a few years you'll have a carpet of blue looking like a reflection of spring sky.

Even earlier, come snowdrops, which are always satisfactory, and Eranthus (winter aconite). Give these a warm protected home and the flowers will blossom while the snow is still on the ground. In colder situations they will bloom a little later but will be none the less hardy. Winter aconite is like a creamy yellow buttercup set in a frill of green, a welcome sight in Spring, and it seeds itself readily.

Must Have Light Soil

I don't know why more people don't grow Camassias. They are some of our finest and hardiest bulbs, for they live through the winter without protection. They have delicate grass-like foliage and lovely dainty blue flowers. A low variety (12 to 18 inches high) is suitable for the rock garden, while others, with flower stalks of two to three feet, look well in the border. You can plant these bulbs in sun or shade, naturalize them along the edge of water, or tame them with other perennials. They are most satisfactory any way you want them.

If you are fortunate enough to have a bit of woodland in your garden, plant dog-tooth violet (Erythronium). These grow in the wild as a yellow, somewhat lily-shaped flower, but they are to be had in cultivation in several colors—yellow, white, light purple, maroon. If you can establish them in your garden they will be a yearly delight, but they must have a light soil, rich in humus with (I've heard it said) a sub-rock stratum about six inches below it. Unlike many wild flowers they do not live in an acid soil; in fact, they prefer a soil that is as nearly neutral as you can get it and they like partial shade. Mulch with rotted manure or leaves in the fall.

For a very unusual showing in your spring bulb garden, try planting for fritillaria bulbs this year. Fritillaria imperialis offers a variety of tall lovely flowers in varying shades of yellow and crimson, grouped at the tops of the stems. It needs plenty of room and very rich soil plus a lot of sun. Plant the bulbs in early fall and protect with a mulch.

Guinea-hen flower (Fritillaria meleagris) is perhaps an even more unusual member of the Fritillaria family than imperialis. Its blossoms of strangely checkered brownish or purplish color, like cups hanging upside down, are indeed unique. It likes a rather dry home in partial shade, which makes it an admirable rock garden subject. If you live as far north as Boston put the bulbs in a protected spot in your garden and mulch them for the winter until you see just how hardy they are in your vicinity.

February Gold Recommended

Some of the miniature Narcissi are fun to try if you have a rock garden where small growing things are appreciated. I like February Gold which is a very tiny daffodil with a golden trumpet and a reflexed perianth. Being a hybrid of Cyclamineus (the earliest of all daffodils) February Gold is also an early bloomer. Another popular member of the dwarf narcissi is Bulbocodium conspicuus. Don't let the name scare you if you have not been long a member of the gardening fraternity, for you can get the same results by calling it "The Hoop Petticoat Narcissus," on account of the frilled petticoat look of its trumpet.

Not to be confused with snowdrops (Galanthus) are snowflakes (Leucojum), which bloom in early May. In the South they can be naturalized but in the North they should have some winter protection. Put them in a partially shaded spot with a little shelter and let them grow into large clumps. You will like their bell-shaped white flowers with the tip of green at the ends of the petals.

There are many more of these so-called "Lesser bulbs." Some are more tender than those I have mentioned and lucky is he who lives far enough South to grow them. However, it is surprising and very satisfying to know the number that we New Englanders can attain success with. It is even more surprising, though, to realize how few the gardeners are, who have not entered that particular horticultural doorway. They do not know the delight that is in store for them, and perhaps this year when imported bulbs will be at a premium, is a good time to find out.—**Emily Seaber Parcher.**

A Tuesday feature

Three-Party Race in New York Promises Hard October Push

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 — With state convention dates impending for this week's end, Republican, Democratic and American Labor Party forces were speeding arrangements today to make their respective meetings resounding send-offs for the October stretch that will determine the Nov. 4 Presidential tally in this pivotal commonwealth.

Republican leaders, billing a star attraction in the scheduled address of Wendell L. Willkie, who will break into the windup of his western swing with an overnight thrust into New York for the Republican convention at White Plains on Sept. 28, are preparing for record attendance. Their convention proper will be at the county center, White Plains, on Friday, where accommodations are ample for 3,360 delegates and 1,500 spectators, but with an audience of 100,000 expected for the nominee's speech on Saturday night, these quarters will be abandoned for the Empire City racetrack at Yonkers, where the grandstand is being converted into an amphitheater, with seats for 20,000, unlimited standing room and parking facilities for 10,000 automobiles. Tickets will be required only for seats, whose distribution is in the hands of a committee headed by Walter W. Westall, of White Plains.

Democrats to Follow

The Democrats convene in the Manhattan Center Auditorium, New York City, the following Monday, for a one-day meeting that will indorse the Roosevelt-Wallace Ticket and renominate United States Senator James M. Mead. A major preliminary to this will be agreement with American Labor Party leaders on a joint slate of presidential electors that will again, as in 1936, give the New Deal standard-bearers a dual place on the New York ballot. Victory of the right-wing pro-Roosevelt element in the Labor Party in last week's primary insured a joint electoral slate.

While the Democratic slate is complete save for the list of electors, Republican leadership is still in search of a candidate to oppose Senator Mead for the Upper House vacancy. In this regard the only definite conclusions yet arrived at in party councils appear to be that Representative Bruce Barton, up for re-election, will not submit to pressure to withdraw from the congressional contest for the Senate race, and that Thomas E. Dewey, who has positively indicated he does not wish to run, should not be drafted. The latter conclusion was reached, it was learned, on the ground that the odds against victory were such it seemed unfair to expect Mr. Dewey to further jeojardize his political career after his brilliant showing in the race for Governor two years ago and for the presidential nomination this year.

The New York County prosecutor will be on the hustings increasingly in the Willkie campaign, having launched his role here over the week end at a Queens County Republican dinner honoring Warren B. Ashmead, Country leader, when he criticized President Roosevelt as having out of his own mouth disqualified himself for a third term at Philadelphia on Friday. The President's philosophy as enunciated at the 200th anniversary of the University of Pennsylvania warning against political control of this Nation by "a few elite" put "Mr. Roosevelt, the candidate," out of the running, Mr. Dewey held.

"And right he is," he continued, "for any other theory would close the highest office in the land to all except the one, indispensable leader of the elite. . . . It would prohibit the election of any man who came up the hard way—from outside the White House political elite—such as the man I trust will be the next President of the United States, Wendell Willkie."

Too Slippery, Hanes Says

The President's speech also drew fire from headquarters of the National Committee for Democrats-for-Willkie here, John W. Hanes, onetime New Deal Undersecretary of the Treasury.

"The mental processes by which Mr. Roosevelt could thus serenely pass off his present attempt to stay in office and then go on with the blithe charge that men with 'business ability' might seek 'abolition of free elections' to keep themselves in power are just a little bit too smooth and slippery for the American people," he declared.

At Eastern Headquarters of the Republican National Committee, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Republican National Chairman, was here for two days of conferences with leaders on the Willkie speaking schedule in the East.

In the New Deal camp, Democratic National Chairman Edward J. Flynn was back here from White House conferences with the President, saying that their mutual findings on the situation gave him "every cause to be sanguine." In addition to Mr. Flynn's political reports, the President had a "non-political" index to offer that was "most encouraging."

Reports by the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee to him in Washington, Mr. Flynn said, made him confident that instead of the 60-seat loss in the House, which the Republican High Command is predicting for the New Deal, "we will gain seats."

Queried on the effect the later Willkie campaign speeches were having, Mr. Flynn again held that the Republican nominee was being intentionally vague in the methods by which he expected to solve the economic situation.

Booing Boys Mistaught, Willkie Declares

By the Associated Press

Berkeley, Calif., Sept. 24

Wendell L. Willkie, pausing for an "accent on youth" in Berkeley High School Stadium, answered booing by a dozen young boys by saying:

"The very intellectual pursuit of catcalling shows that some of our boys have been mistaught." The Republican Presidential candidate said he grew up with "a great deal of imp" in him and "so I understand these misguided boys. It is not their fault."

The audience cheered. Mr. Willkie commented that youth should not have a defeatist attitude toward modern-day problems, adding, "Get out and work. Get out and fight."

Northwest Pears For Lunch Boxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore. — Oregon-Washington pear growers, faced with a serious situation as the result of the elimination of foreign markets, have recently learned that nearly 200,000 boxes of Pacific Northwest pears will find their way this year to schoolhouses throughout the nation. This solution comes through the agreement of the Surplus Marketing Administration to purchase 194,400 boxes of pears which will become part of the school lunch program provided for 3,000,000 children from low-income families.

The school lunch idea was made possible through the co-operation of rural women who, in local communities, parent-teachers associations, women's clubs, church and welfare groups, have planned and served the lunches after materials were supplied. The plan has the same general aim as the food stamp program, that is, to provide better outlets for surplus food production while making possible better distribution among low-income groups.

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(Continued)

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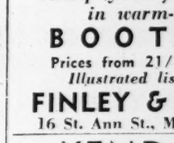

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Daily Features Page

Manly Manners

In Lighter Vein

What the Eye Sees

A teacher asked her children if anyone could give her the definition of a "net."

After some time thinking out the answer, one of the younger children put up his hand eagerly, and said: "I know, teacher. A net is a lot of holes sewn together."—Exchange.

For Practice

Vernon—"Gram'ma, if I was invited out to dinner somewhere, should I eat my pie with a fork?"

Grandma—"Certainly, Vernon."

Vernon—"You haven't got a piece of pie around the house that I could practice on, have you, Gram'ma?"—Whitewright Sun.

The Lost Sheep

"Yes, I visit my friends occasionally," said the booklover, "just to look over my library."—Quill.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Interstate Bridge?
2. Messerschmitts, Junkers, and Stukas?
3. The capital of Kansas?
4. The Earl of Athlone as Governor General?
5. The scene of the famous "Battle Above the Clouds" in the Civil War?
6. A sapodilla?
7. The town in which Wendell Willkie made his acceptance speech?
8. The place where "America" was written?
9. Charing Cross?
10. The Arkansas River?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Spider Makes a Web Between Bushes Some Distance Apart?

Mrs. M. M. B., of Stuart, Florida, writes, "I have often wondered how a spider could make a web between two bushes which are some distance apart, since he cannot fly or couldn't jump that far."

To begin with, small spiders can fly. They fly in a parachute-like contrivance of their own making. Perching on a post top or other high point when a brisk breeze is blowing, the spider faces the wind and (holding on firmly with all eight legs) tilts up his spinneret and spins out several silky threads.

When the threads become six, eight, or even ten feet long and an extra strong gust of wind happens by, the spider jumps into the air and the flight is begun As he jumps he turns on his back and makes a balloon basket of threads so that he may ride comfortably. Borne by breezes and upward current of air, these tiny eight-legged aviators travel great distances. Mariners have reported seeing such spiders alight on the decks and rigging of a ship a hundred miles from shore.

A spider which wishes to build his nest between two bushes does not need to leap or fly across the intervening space. He merely climbs to a high point on the windward bush and begins to spin out a long strand of silky thread.

The spider then fastens the other end of the strand to the bush on which it is standing and, hanging back down, crawls back and forth several times along this swaying thread, spinning additional strands to make it stronger.

To run a lower line between the bushes, the spider may attach a thread to the first bush and

then crawl to the other, trailing out silk as he goes, until the desired point on the second bush is reached.

With two horizontal parallel cables in place, the spinning of the rest of the familiar wheel-and-spokes web is a relatively simple matter.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

F. R. Winstone, Bristol, England

More Metal for Munitions

These "tram smashers" were photographed at Bristol, England, where a portion of the city's transportation is being scrapped for armaments. The photographer adds that the best part of the plan was that none of the trams were sold for ugly wayside bungalows.

Daily Quotation

FREEDOM is not the power to do what we like, but to be what we ought to be.—GORE.

Brevities

Detroit News: A critic of Government tendencies figures that a pair of shoes is subject to 140 taxes exclusive of being used as a brake for a tricycle.

Buffalo Evening News: The impatient say: "The watched pot never boils." The prudent say: "The watched pot never boils over."

Punch ©: Paragraphs from leading articles in one London paper at a public library are continually cut out by readers. This enables other readers to see through what the editor says.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The G. O. P. National Committee wants lots of one-dollar contributions, but no deception is involved. The nominee states frankly that the money will buy you no ambassadorship.

Footnotes to History

First Englishman to Sail the Pacific

Sir Francis Drake, best-known of the Elizabethan sea-rovers, circumnavigated the globe, the first Englishman to achieve that goal, during the years 1577-80. Yet he was not, as is commonly supposed, the first Englishman to sail upon the eastern waters of the Pacific Ocean.

This honor belongs to one John Oxenham, intrepid English soldier, sailor, and ship's cook, among Drake's closest followers in the heyday of Sir Francis' fame. Inflamed with a desire to float upon these new Pacific waters, Oxenham could not wait for his captain's slowly incubating western voyage to materialize. Accordingly, with the assistance of friends, he contrived himself to set sail for the virgin waters in 1575, two years before Drake's expedition.

Two rich galleons easily became his prey, but avarice demanded additional booty. Desiring to find the pearls which gave these rich islands their name, he delayed a fortnight in search of them. Meantime a Spanish punitive force discovered his location and effected his capture.

Not possessing a privateer's commission from his Queen, the adventurer was taken to Lima, where he paid the supreme penalty as a pirate.—**Joseph A. Moore.**

Bible Questions

Can you tell by whom and under what circumstances the following words were spoken?

1. Let me die the death of the righteous.
2. There the wicked cease from troubling; and there the weary be at rest.
3. Take therefore no thought for the morrow: for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.
4. I have fought a good fight.

Answers

1. Balaam, in his so-called parable over Israel. Num. 23:10. 2. Job 3:17. 3. Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount. Matt. 6:34. 4. Paul, writing to Timothy. II Tim. 4:7.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Famous Musician's Act

Dublin, Eire

The famous violinist, Kreisler, was at one time carrying out a concert engagement in this city, and while there he did a very kindly act.

He and his manager were walking down Grafton Street, the principal street of the city, when their attention was attracted to a little crowd gathered in a side street. Strolling over, they saw a young girl violinist, waiting, violin in hand, while her companion collected from the bystanders.

That was not an unusual sight; but what was unusual was something in the girl's attitude, and it was this that attracted Kreisler's attention so much that he waited to hear her play. It was a simple little tune she chose, but in the way it was played there was genuine artistry. Kreisler must have felt its appeal, for next evening found him back again listening to the musician. He did more than listen; he found out the girl's name; heard that she had been touring with a small show, and when that engagement had ended she had failed to obtain another. She had found it necessary to seek a livelihood as a street musician.

Kreisler spoke to the manager of the theater where he was playing and got him so interested in the girl violinist that an engagement was offered her.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

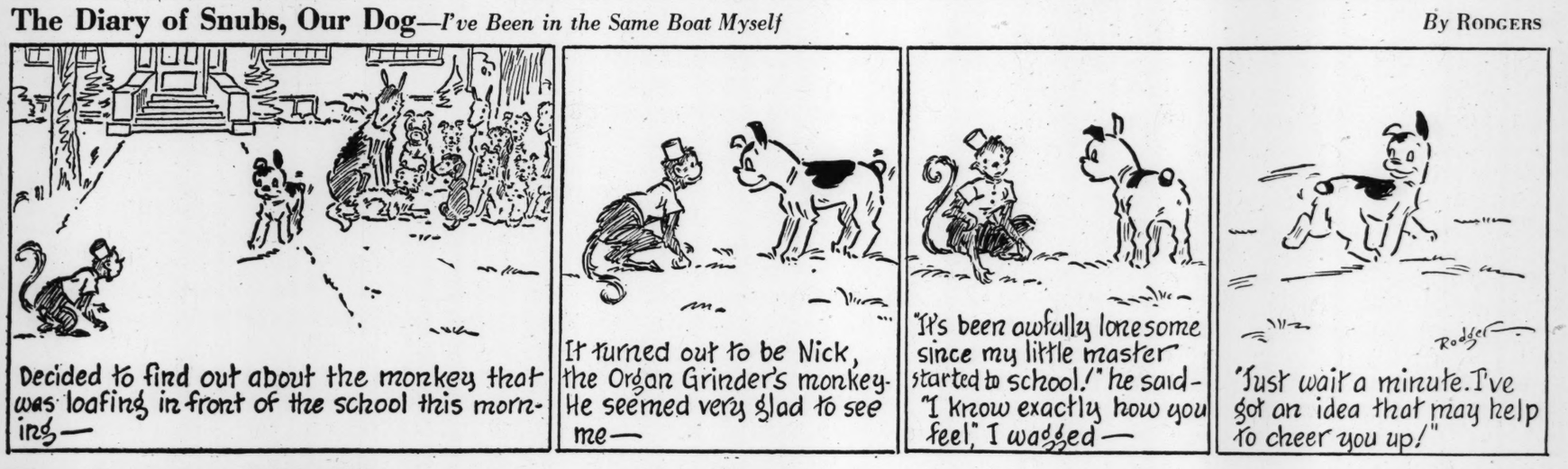
1. A vertical lift bridge crossing the Columbia River at Vancouver between the states of Oregon and Washington; 23,000 feet long.
2. These are all types of German airplanes
3. Topeka.
4. Canada.
5. Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, Tennessee, in 1865.
6. A large evergreen tree found in Central America and the West Indies; cultivated for its delicious apple-shaped fruit.
7. The Republican nominee for President returned to his native Elwood, Indiana, for this purpose, on Aug. 17.
8. Samuel Francis Smith wrote it while a student at the Theological Seminary, Andover, Massachusetts.
9. A great railway center in London.
10. It rises in Lake County, Colorado, and flows 1,450 miles through Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas to the Mississippi.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Business Collapse*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I've Been in the Same Boat Myself*

By RODGERS


Decided to find out about the monkey that was loafing in front of the school this morning—
It turned out to be Nick, the Organ Grinder's monkey. He seemed very glad to see me—
"It's been awfully lonesome since my little master started to school!" he said— "I know exactly how you feel," I wagged—
"Just wait a minute. I've got an idea that may help to cheer you up!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Time Catches Up With the Professor*

By THE HAGERS

"WHY DON'T YOU LEAVE BLACK BUTTE?" I SAID. THE HESPERORNIS SHOOK HIS HIS HEAD.
"THE TEMPO IN DRAKEVILLE IS FAST; MY LIFE IS IN TUNE WITH THE PAST.
WHY DON'T YOU STAY AND STUDY HERE?" PROFESSOR WIDGEON'S FACE LOOKED QUEER.
"I QUITE FORGOT," HE CRIED. "I'M DUE THIS WEEK TO OPEN DRAKEVILLE 'U'!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Jobs and Jobs and Jobs"

Bombs are getting the headlines, but jobs may prove more vital—even in countries visibly at war with the totalitarian system. One of Britain's greatest weaknesses is her failure to put sufficient weapons and supplies into the hands of her fighting men while having still nearly 800,000 unemployed. America's greatest weakness is her failure to find jobs for 10,000,000 men and women who want to work. Greater than the havoc of dive bombers is the loss—material and moral—the United States has sustained in recent years through idleness. We are glad Wendell Willkie talked about jobs at Seattle and hope he will keep on talking about jobs.

With his usual originality of approach, he pointed to a "shortage of 700,000 employers" as one reason for a shortage of jobs. If there were 200,000 new small enterprises starting up in the United States each year, as Mr. Willkie believes there would be if business were freed from fear of governmental restrictions and New Deal hatred, there would be jobs. And there would be an increased production for all Americans to share and to use in national defense.

Now the Roosevelt Administration is not entirely to blame for unemployment in the United States and we do not know whether Mr. Willkie could fulfill his promise to end it. But this newspaper has many times pointed out several ways in which the New Deal has hampered employment: By a defeatist philosophy which tells men there are no more frontiers and no opportunities; by making it easier for thousands to stay on WPA than to get real jobs; by tax policies and bureaucratic controls which discourage long-term investment; by governmental competition with business, and particularly by holding over the utility companies everywhere the threat of more TVA's; by labor policies which sometimes encourage excessive demands and frighten employers.

Business men—particularly monopolists—who fail to translate lower production costs into lower prices also bear much of the responsibility for faulty distribution, plant shut-downs and unemployment. But we do believe that a Government having a different attitude toward business and better understanding of business needs would greatly aid economic recovery, even while retaining social legislation which the whole country approves.

No war boom or temporary pump priming is going to solve this primary problem. And despite all war's excitements the American people should give their attention to it.

Who Hath Done This Thing?

"This is incredible! This is not like the Germans we knew. They always loved children. German family life centered about the home and little ones. Germany every year sent to children the world over gifts to make them happy. How could men from a nation of such people deliberately destroy so many young lives?"

Such were first reactions to the torpedoing of the British liner, with its precious cargo of young refugees, so many of whom perished in a stormy sea.

"But," came the answering argument, "these are not the Germans you knew. They are not the Germans anyone knows. What has sunk without warning this shipload of child evacuees and other refugees is not German at all. The guilt belongs to an ism, a mistaken belief, a madness which has temporarily possessed a generation and which must disappear when, like all other madnesses, it destroys itself."

Necessarily this is true. The insanity which has beclouded the thinking of so many Germans has substituted cruelty and persecution for a traditional kindness and gentleness. It has crowned materialism and dethroned religion. It has put the State above Deity and sought to rob man of his birthright of conscience, self-government, and ability to think for himself. Its victims it has sought to reduce from a point "a little lower than the angels" to the depths of brutality.

Christian civilization cannot exist in a world where the Nazi ideology operates unchecked. While praying, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do," that civilization should bring to bear all its weight in a final effort to destroy and eliminate from human consciousness the type of thinking that could instigate, or condone, such attacks as that which now brings down upon the Berlin Government the condemnation of so much of the world.

Fairness to Patriots

Does the United States want to punish men for fighting in her defense?

Surely not, if Americans know it. Yet a catch clause written by the House of Representatives into the State Department bill for codification of nationality and immigration laws would have that effect. The insertion would prescribe automatic loss of citizenship for any individual "entering or serving in the armed forces of a foreign State." This would apply under present circumstances to an American citizen going to Canada and volunteering to enlist in the British Army, though such a person would certainly be fighting for the defense of America and its ideals.

Fortunately a Senate subcommittee proposes a rewording of the section in question which would make the loss of citizenship apply only to service in the forces of a Nation which claims dual nationality for the person—a doctrine characteristic of totalitarian regimes. Americans now may join the British or Canadian forces without even taking an oath of allegiance to those Governments. Those who do enlist deserve thanks rather than repudiation by their country. The Senate should adopt its committee's recommendation and insist upon it inflexibly in conference.

In addition it would be timely and sensible to repeal the provision in the Neutrality Act which prevents Americans from enlisting while still in the United States to go to the service of a fellow democracy.

"Other Worlds"

A meeting of the dictators or their representatives used to give the world a shaky week-end. The meeting in Rome between Joachim von Ribbentrop and Italian leaders last week had just the opposite effect in all countries where anti-Axis sentiment prevails, except, possibly, Greece and Turkey, which are singled out for a Nazi press attack as Herr von Ribbentrop reports back to Berlin; and France which may be further pressed by its conquerors.

True, the dictators are talking about other worlds to conquer. But that is not because they have finished one job and are ready to go on with the next. They need new worlds. And they need to make them look as important as the one they are not conquering. They may hide from their own populations how disappointed they are with the way the British are acting. But other peoples sense that the promised attack on British outlying possessions is only a second-best substitute, in the eyes of Axis engineers, for quick conquest of the British Isles.

This is not to say that the Axis cannot make a lot of trouble for the British Empire. But the very intensity of the German effort against Britain shows that Herr Hitler and his advisers know that their best hope of winning this war lay in direct rather than indirect action against British power. Their best hope, obviously, is not materializing.

This is the point that the meeting in Rome has emphasized. Together with reports of a relative improvement in the British position, of surprisingly slight damage to British war reserves, and of increasing aid to Britain from the United States, the Rome meeting has given many persons a pleasanter week-end than they might have hoped for only some days ago.

London does not imagine that its trial is over or even diminishing. Britain does not suppose that all menace of invasion this year has passed. But all the world can see that the boasts of Berlin were uttered too soon, and that the alternative to swallowing them is to redirect action toward other objectives. The Rome meeting provided a useful sounding board for this purpose.

Charles Kettering, inventor, has his own version of the old saying about blissful ignorance. In an interview in Boys' Life he says he has seen young men in the General Motors laboratories handicapped because they had read somewhere that a particular thing had never been done, and adds:

> The man who never read that book would not know that the operation in question had never been accomplished and he would have dug into the problem and probably found not one answer but several.

But it is only a little knowledge that "is a dangerous thing," or an unwillingness to seek the "wide horizon's grander view."

First fall frosts put an end to sea bathing on the Atlantic coast, but in the American Middle West they revive the annual controversy as to whether papaws are fit for human consumption.

Our Readers Say—

Veteran With Two Sons Favors Conscription

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In regard to the conscription bill just passed, after reading many letters pro and con, would like to express my opinion.

I am a World War Veteran, have two sons, one nearly 16 years, the other nearly 13. I favor the bill as a benefit to the Nation. I didn't raise my boys to fight but to be a credit to God and our Nation. Preparedness is our best way to keep out of war.

Only as selfish, material belief gives way to the Golden Rule and the Master's command, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," is obeyed shall we find lasting peace.

I shall be glad to have my sons prepared physically by this training as they are being prepared spiritually by consecrated Sunday School teachers. J. BUCHANAN NIMS

West Concord, Mass.

"Disguising Mars"?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Perhaps the biggest lie of the hour is that of disguising Mars in the attractive garments of "defense," "national security," "patriotism." With these beautiful clothes the average man is kept in ignorant loyalty and devotion. This whole war stampede rests on an utterly false basis. I think Senator Holt has correctly said: "We are not in danger of invasion but we are in danger from those who are trying to create an invasion hysteria." A war hysteria is incited to regiment the nation in support of the Administration. Deviation is considered pro-Nazi which is equivalent to treason.

Try writing a letter on behalf of peace to almost any large city newspaper forum and see how quickly it is rejected; write a letter breathing forth venom or hate in some form or other and see how quickly it is accepted. The flood-gates of malice, envy, hate, hypocrisy, and vainglory are opened wide. PAUL BRINKMAN, JR.

Portland, Ore.

"Deliberate Deception"?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

During the recent National Guard maneuvers in New York State, pictures showed soldiers in training with broomsticks instead of machine guns and trucks labeled "Tank." The impression conveyed was that the militia was woefully without equipment.

Now comes the news that 229 tanks, rusty but otherwise in condition, to be speedily put into training service, are to be sold to the Canadians. Now the ordinary citizen wonders if the sight of soldiers training without arms was not a piece of deliberate deception calculated to add to the "manufactured panic" of preparedness. One's faith is shaken in the sincerity of the program.

CLARENCE F. AVEY

Athol, Mass.

"Un-American"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I ask you to include me among those who are against war and conscription. Conscription is un-American and against individual liberty and should not be used unless emergency made it absolutely necessary. The United States is not at war, and for national defense voluntary enlistment will be adequate if encouraged by better pay.

(MRS.) AUGUSTA C. TRUMPLER

Berkeley, Calif.

Fuel for the Flame

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

French Couture Challenged

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Under the title, This Changing World, of September 7, H. B. Elliston contributes interesting commentary on "America Makes the Modes," but with one outstanding error of statement, which I believe you will be glad to have corrected. It concerns the status of the English as designers. He says, "London, I believe, made a kind of challenge in sports costumes . . . but has been content to remain a specialist in a branch of dressmaking."

Now Mr. Elliston, in common with the rest of the world, knows that, as a nation much concerned heretofore with competitive sports, the British have excelled not only in the production of the fabrics, but also the clothes required for both active and spectator sports. But, what he cannot, as an authority on economics, be expected to know, is that the world-challenging French *couture* was founded by Jean Charles Worth, an Englishman.

As an Englishman in residence on French soil but a few years, Worth nevertheless created the costumes which not merely served to introduce the Empress Eugénie to a hostile diplomatic world, resentful of her marriage to Napoleon III, but turned her first presentation as Empress at a Court garden fete (by intrigue secretly planned to end as a fiasco) into a triumphant success.

Thus Worth, overnight, became famous; his work rose to sweeping demand, and he was appointed Court designer. Winterhalter, Court painter, established the creative genius of Worth as of the highest order by a series of portraits of Eugénie and her ladies-in-waiting. These are known to us as "Winterhalter modes." Last year they were in full revival in the United States, the most exquisite creations of 1939, following innumerable revivals since the reign of Napoleon III.

The House of Worth maintained in Paris its undisputed prestige as the establishment of "elegance," until the World War. Thereafter, it struggled back into a world of commercialized fashion on a new basis; but with the collapse of France in August, it was in line for the fall openings, 1940.

Many instances of the long-continued success of London dressmaking houses could be cited by Americans living much abroad until recently; but, within the memory of many Monitor readers, another English designer was not long ago accorded signal honors. Upon the occasion of the royal visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to France, for the opening of the British Pavilion at the Paris Exposition in 1935, the London designer, Norman Hartnell, was decorated by the French Government.

The royal visit to America followed, and Americans observed for themselves the handling of the Queen's wardrobe at close range. Since that dating, the fastidiously exacting New York Fashion Group has urged London designers to present seasonal collections in New York. So it would appear that the status of the English as of a "design competence" is fairly well recognized in "this changing world." H. L. VOLDA

Cambridge, Mass.

Britain's "Secret" Weapon

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is certainly inspiring to hear of the stout courage being displayed by the people of Britain.

There is much talk of "secret weapons," but it seems to me that the moral courage being expressed there is the one "secret weapon" which the exponents of aggression did not reckon with, and one which they cannot successfully cope with, because they cannot understand it. G. RAY LOVEJOY

Glendale, Calif.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Down the Middle of the Road

Today's Urgent Need

By Erwin D. Canham

Returning from observing the Battle of Britain more closely than any other "neutral" has done, Brig. Gen. George V. Strong of the United States Army gives a greatly encouraging analysis of the situation, but says: "The British are to a large extent dependent on the productive capacity of the United States. . . ."

General Strong is no narrow Anglophile. He and the top Reichswehr officers used to be one another's favorite bridge partners and opponents at the old Hotel Métropole in Geneva during the disarmament conferences. I have watched them by the hour there, while polite little Japanese Generals would kibitz and sometimes join in. (It seems a long time ago.)

While General Strong was making his pointed deduction, Wendell L. Willkie was saying at San Francisco: "If Britain falls we are utterly and savagely alone. . . . We must send, and we must keep sending, aid to Britain, our first line of defense and our only remaining friend."

Thus, repeatedly, it is emphasized that the ranking leadership of the United States favors the utmost safe degree of aid to Britain. Why, therefore, need the Administration delay in any steps of assistance which may now be sought? Has not the general public, by every available sign, favored such help as has hitherto been sent? Was not the outcome, if not the method, of the destroyer deal emphatically approved?

* * *

The present urgent British requirements being sought of the United States are authoritatively listed thus:

Flying Fortresses. Britain needs some—and would like twenty-five—of these huge bombers to extend its raids on German objectives east of Berlin to points whence strategic industry has been transferred. While Britain has already been "cut in" on future production of the flying fortresses, it would like some of those in service.

Fighter Planes. Still faster delivery of Curtiss P40 fighters is desired—and fighters have abundantly proved their value over London, the channel, and elsewhere.

Flying Boats. A few of these giant craft, now being built at San Diego, would come in very handy for long-range patrol duty, in some uses more than replacing a destroyer apiece in the ocean lanes.

Rifles. Up to 250,000 of the Lee-Enfield rifles of World War days are being sought from old U. S. stocks. In June, after the loss of British equipment in France, one out of every four British soldiers carried an American rifle, and more are now required.

Mosquito Fleet. Britain would like a score of these fast torpedo boats, but legal obstacles appear very great. They are very useful against invaders.

Air Training. Britain wants permission to train Canadian pilots on southwestern United States fields during the winter months—and this supply of pilots is virtually indispensable to the British effort.

There is also talk of buying eight over-age U. S. submarines. And Britain has asked for 100 or 200 new tanks now being manufactured for the U. S. Army at the rate of five or six a day, to give them service in Egypt where the new designs can be tested and much needed resistance to heavy Italian mechanized forces afforded.

* * *

No insuperable reasons appear why any and all of the foregoing aids should not be pushed through without delay. American Army and Navy men, the Republican Presidential nominee, the President, are all agreed that Britain is our "first line of defense"—a phrase about which, in variant form, readers will recall a terrific to-do a year ago last summer. Since Britain is veritably this defense, any minor and temporary diminution of American defense matériel to meet an urgent British need would seem entirely wise.

These needs are mostly quite apart from the steady flow of American industrial and raw material products going to Britain. Of about $2,000,000,000 in orders placed here by British purchasing authorities, nearly $500,000,000 worth has already been delivered and the tempo of deliveries is continually being speeded. Steel is going at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a month. In July, the last month with complete figures, British export licenses totaled $130,000,000 and shipments of material were $24,145,025.

These are the sinews of war. No matter how sturdy British morale, it must have tangible backing. That is where the American contribution comes in. Many Americans will regret that their aid is thus far on a strictly commercial, business-as-usual, cash-on-the-barrel-head basis. Nevertheless, American industry and a part of American military equipment now stand as a silent ally to Britain. This silent ally can become far more important, in the months ahead. It can make air supremacy certain for Britain, can make Germany's war effort as despairing today as it was in 1918 when it faced the tide of expeditionary forces from across the Atlantic. It has not been interrupted, but expedited, by the Presidential campaign. That it shall not be interrupted is the main problem of these weeks.

The Wide Horizon

The Record of Cardenas

By Betty Kirk

MEXICO, D. F.

As President Lazaro Cardenas prepares to leave office on December 1 a recapitulation of his regime is in order. It has been one of the most significant in Mexican history. During the six years this man has been in office the nation has experienced tremendous social and economic changes, carrying it forthrightly down the road to State Socialism.

The surprise of the accomplishment lies in the fact that it has been effected in such a brief time and with relatively little threat to the public peace.

President Cardenas has never wavered from his objective to make the Mexican Revolution, which began in 1910, a living reality. His knowledge of the Mexican people has helped him in his task. This has been increased by repeated trips to every part of the Mexican Republic, where he has talked to and with the men and women who make up the nation. Mutual confidence between people and President is the result.

The outstanding domestic policy of the Cardenas regime was the implantation of the agrarian reform, adopted in 1917 and pursued lackadaisically from that date until Cardenas took office. He made it a dynamic reality by giving to the peasantry more than twice the amount of land given them in the preceding seventeen years. This policy has met with varying success. In the case of the big divisions, such as that of the Laguna cotton district and the Michoacan rice plantations, it has worked because the Government furnished it with sufficient financing to become effective. Where funds were insufficient, the agrarian policy has failed.

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The outstanding policy of an international character implanted by Cardenas was the expropriation of foreign oil properties. The expropriation caused world-wide attention because of the threat to foreign capital involved and because of the dangerous precedent it set for the operation of foreign capital in the rest of America. The expropriation, viewed to date, must be called a failure, although if the European war had not broken out and destroyed the German market it might have been a success. Today the Government is struggling with serious labor difficulties in the industry and its foreign markets have virtually disappeared.

Another vital policy of the Cardenas regime has been the strengthening of labor through direct patronage and favoritism in Mexican courts. Under this regime the Confederation of Mexican Labor has made great advances, wages have been increased and the role of labor in Mexican politics has assumed major proportions. Had the policy of Mexican labor remained a domestic one, most of this could be counted to the good, but it has been diverted into the paths of power politics; the close affiliation of the Confederation of Mexican Labor with the Communist Party and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union furnishes just cause for alarm.

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Expansion of educational facilities, social benefits to the Army, a vast and highly significant program of public works may all be added to the credit side of the Cardenas regime. On the debit side are found a depreciated peso, a debilitated public treasury, lack of capital investment because of the expropriation and labor policies, and a general feeling of business and political unrest as the regime comes to a close.

What the future may offer in Mexico remains a subject for speculation. Neither of the candidates claiming the Presidency for the next six-year term has aroused in the Mexican people the same spirit of confidence that Cardenas has inspired. Whether either may in time gain this confidence only the events after December 1 will tell. The one fact apparent today, in the midst of a confused and apprehensive state of affairs, is that the man who fills the shoes of President Lazaro Cardenas will have a great and difficult job to do.

Mirror of World Opinion

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It is the profound conviction of this newspaper that the public would applaud if a way can be found to help Britain in the air.

A number of formulas are available. The United States has upwards of fifty flying fortresses, with many others on order. Perhaps it would be to our advantage if a score of older models could be tested under actual war conditions. If our Army high command deems such tests advisable, another "trade-in" ought not to present insuperable difficulties.—*The Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Ky.

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